DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 213 416 IR 010 043

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TITLE Library Research Course Curricular Package.
PUB DATE Dec 81
NOTE 82p.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC04 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Annotated Bibliographies; College Libraries; Glossaries; Government Publications; Higher Education; *Humanities; *Library Instruction; *Library Skills; Nonprint Media; *Reference Materials; *Sciences; Search Strategies; *Social Sciences; Technology
IDENTIFIERS Evergreen State College WA; Small Presses (Publishers)

ABSTRACT

The student syllabus, instructional materials, and a brief librarian/instructor guide are provided in this package of materials for a college library research course designed to give students an adequate conceptual framework and basic skills for working with a variety of information sources, including print, nonprint, and machine-readable sources. The outline of the course presented in the student syllabus lists activities, discussion topics, and reading assignments. Reading materials and worksheets focus on information and access tools; how to read a book; how to locate books and journal articles in the Evergreen State College Library collection; guidelines for selecting a references source; monographic-related resources, i.e., indexes and bibliographies; selected periodical and abstract indexes; how to develop a bibliography; research tools for the social sciences, government documents, arts and humanities, and science and technology; and alternative information sources, i.e., small presses and nonprint/media information. A list of suggested readings to provide background material for the librarian/instructor for each class meeting is included. (RBF)

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LIBRARY RESEARCH COURSE CURRICULAR PACKAGE

Designed by Mary M. Huston and M. Deborah Robinson
Members of the Faculty/Librarians

The Evergreen State College
Olympia, Washington

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INTRODUCTION

The Library Research Course design is a product of the educational philosophy of The Evergreen State College, in Olympia, Washington; experiential learning and interdisciplinary study are key emphases in the academic process here, as is the expectation that students and instructors should be co-learning during a course of study. Although the instructional content and design may not be directly transferable to other academic environments, much of the material will be suitable for implementation at other educational institutions. Furthermore, it is hoped that this package of materials will be of "inspirational value"; many of the teaching aids were inspired by materials obtained at bibliographic instruction conferences, through LOEX (the Library Orientation/Instruction Exchange at Eastern Michigan University), directly from library educators and professional librarians, and through dialogue with faculty members whose disciplines are as diverse as educational psychology, history, and public administration. Although the primary designers of the course were Mary Huston and Debbie Robinson, many Library staff members developed material. These people include (in alphabetical order): Peggy Cahill, Kelley Emmons, Becky Hester, Barb Levy, Pat Matheny-White, Sarah Pedersen, Susan Smith, Malcolm Stilson, and Andrea Winship. Mary Schreiter typed the instructional package.

A major goal of the course is to convey to students a sense of who generally "creates," publishes, classifies, and disseminates information, how, and for whom. Students are also exposed to alternative presses/voices and corresponding access tools. It is expected that students will obtain a working ability to gather and assess information through exposure to the increasingly sophisticated levels of bibliographic awareness built into the curriculum design. Stated in another way, the curriculum is designed to develop the following competencies in students:

1. knowledge of the basic physical formats and classification arrangements for print and nonprint materials;

2. knowledge of the basic categories of bibliographic tools and the kinds of information they provide;

3. knowledge of specific bibliographic tools in a particular subject area and how to use them;

4. knowledge of the bibliographic structure of related subject areas and corresponding reference tools;

5. ability to formulate a research question within a particular area of interest, to identify its multidisciplinary facets, and to gather and assess materials relevant to answering it.

The desired learning outcomes of individual sessions should be evident by examining in combination: (1) the student syllabus; (2) the instructional material — which is arranged after the syllabus in order of utilization during the quarter; and (3) the librarian instructor guide — "In Preparation for Class" — which concludes the instructional packet.

Mary M. Huston
December 23, 1981

LIBRARY RESEARCH COURSE

The Evergreen State College
Olympia, Washington

Introduction

This course is intended to introduce you to library research methodology, so that you can function effectively in modern libraries and information centers. The curriculum is intended to give you an adequate conceptual framework and basic skills for working with a variety of information sources, including print, nonprint, and machine-readable resources.

The following are specific learning outcomes which you are expected to have achieved by the end of the course.

Learning Outcomes/Goals

1. You will understand the organization of The Evergreen State College Library and its major research tools, and be able to transfer this knowledge to other information centers and access tools.

2. You will be alerted to the existence of highly organized information systems and to the wide variety of available information resources.

3. You will develop independent learning skills, research strategies, and proficiency in selection and use of library resources.

Ultimately, the aim is to develop informed library users who, independently, can locate and assess the sources of information required for a variety of intellectual, social, and personal needs. Teaching methods include lectures, audio-visual presentations, workshops, library exercises, and bibliography assignments.

Requirements and Evaluation

Each of you will be expected to engage seriously with the concepts and abilities which form the curriculum. A prerequisite for engagement/participation is, of course, attendance. In addition, you are expected to have read and understood reading assignments, and to complete other assigned work on schedule. The curriculum is designed to build upon previously developed concepts and skills, so it is necessary for you to keep up with the schedule outlined in this syllabus. By coming to class prepared, you should be able to contribute ideas to class discussions and other group activities. It is understood that not everyone can be outspoken (and that participation has to do with the quality of your contribution, not the number of times you say something), but "active listening" will be expected of everyone.

Significant bibliographic work will be expected of you during the second half of the quarter. (The first half of the quarter will be spent developing the conceptual framework and skills prerequisite to compiling the bibliography.) The work will be evaluated by the following criteria:

1. The quality of the questions researched.

2. Your understanding of research strategy, as evidenced by the reference tools selected for consultation.

3. Your skill in selecting citations (to articles, etc.) and writing annotations that contribute to answering your question.

4. Your ability to conform to conventions of style in citing bibliographic references.

Your bibliographies may be handwritten, but they should be legible.

An evaluation will be written for each student in the course. Similarly, each student will be expected to write a course evaluation and a self-evaluation.

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

COURSE OUTLINE

January 5 - Tuesday

Introductions.

Discussion of the syllabus.

Film: Why Man Creates.

Discussion of the creative process, and the role and organization of a library.

Review of "Typical Formats of Bibliographic Citations."

Assignment: Read "The Library Insider."

January 7 - Thursday

Orientation tour of Technical, Public, and Media Services in The Evergreen State College Library.

Assignment: Read "An Examination of Information and Access Tools."

January 12 - Tuesday

Film: The Research Paper Made Easy: From Assignment to Completion.

Discussion of note taking, annotations, and citations.

Discussion of assignment.

Assignment: Read Susie Strasser's "How to Read a Book."

Assignment: Read "Using the Card Catalog."

January 14 - Thursday

Discussion of assignments.

"Library Paper Chase" to gain experience finding library resources.

January 19 - Tuesday

Introduction to key titles in the following categories: dictionaries, encyclopedias, bibliographies, biographical dictionaries, handbooks, manuals, almanacs, and atlases, using "Guidelines for Selecting a Reference Source."

Lecture on the meaning and practice of classification.

Assignment: Consult the LC Classification Outline (on reserve) to determine the call number for the subject in which you are most interested.

January 19 - Tuesday (cont.)

Assignment: Read the "Introduction" to the Library of Congress Subject Headings, 9th edition. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress, 1980, pp. vii-xii (on reserve).

Assignment: Using community resources, analyze an organization system and be prepared to share your observations with the class.

January 21 - Thursday

Discussion of call number assignment.

Discussion of observations on classification systems.

Introduction to monographic-related resources, including the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH), the TESC card catalog, the National Union Catalog (NUC), Washington Library Network (WLN) Resource Directory, Book Review Digest, and other reviewing tools.

Assignment: Select a book in the library stacks, and consult the above sources to locate information about the title. You should refer to the "Monographic-Related Resources" handout.

January 26 - Tuesday

Discussion of the assignment.

Discussion of the differences and similarities between magazines and journals, and abstracts and indexes. The handout "Periodical Indexes and Abstracts in the TESC Library" will be reviewed. Computer-based literature searching of bibliographic databases will be explained and demonstrated.

Assignment: Read the following three articles which are on reserve:

Lancaster, F. Wilfrid. "Whither Libraries? or Wither Libraries." College and Research Libraries 39 (September 1978): 345-357.

Coser, Lewis. "The Future of the Book." The New Republic 182 (June 7, 1980): 24-28.

Whiteside, T. "Upward and Onward with the Arts." The New Yorker 56 (September 29, 1980): 48-52+, 56 (October 6, 1980): 63-66+, 56 (October 13, 1980): 52-54+.

January 28 - Thursday

Seminar on reading assignments.

Exercise: "Searching Periodical Indexes."

Presentation on function and retrieval of review articles.

Discussion of "Bibliography Introduction Sheet."

Assignment: Generate possible interdisciplinary questions about which you might do research. Locate one related review article.

February 2 - Tuesday

Sharing of tentative topics for research questions.

"Research Question Formulation Exercise" using your most viable interdisciplinary research question.

Discussion on multidisciplinary research and search tactics.

Assignment: Consider the social science aspect of your research topic and formulate a tentative social science research question.

February 4 - Thursday

Introduction to key access tools in the social sciences.

Assignment: Document your research strategy in a journal.

February 9 - Tuesday

Bibliographic work in the social sciences.

Assignment: Locate and annotate five pertinent citations.

February 11 - Thursday

Turn in journal documenting work in the social sciences and five sample annotated citations.

Introduction to government documents.

February 16 - Tuesday

Consult the sources introduced in the previous session to identify relevant citations for your bibliography. (These citations will be integrated with your final bibliography.)

Assignment: Consider the humanities components of your research topic and formulate a tentative humanities research question.

February 18 - Thursday

Introduction to key access tools in the humanities.

Assignment: Document your research strategy in a journal.

February 23 - Tuesday

Bibliographic work in the humanities.

Assignment: Locate and annotate five pertinent citations.

February 25 - Thursday

Turn in journal documenting work in the humanities and five sample citations.

Introduction to alternative literature, including review of "Small Presses: An Alternative Voice."

Film: I. F. Stone's Weekly

Discussion on alternative/small presses.

March 2 - Tuesday

Review "Research Tools for Nonprint /Media Information."

Bibliographic work in alternative literature and nonprint sources. (These citations will be integrated into your final bibliography.)

Assignment: Consider the scientific aspects of your research topic and formulate a tentative science research question.

March 4 - Thursday

Introduction to key access tools in the sciences.

Assignment: Document your research strategy in a journal.

March 9 - Tuesday

Bibliographic work in the sciences.

Assignment: Complete bibliography assignment, including annotation of science citations.

March 11 - Thursday

Turn in completed bibliography.

Field trip to Hard Rain Press.

TYPICAL FORMATS FOR BIBLIOGRAPHIC CITATIONS*

Monograph (Book)

Samson, Joan. The Auctioneer.
New York: Simon and Schuster, 1975.

Article in a Magazine

Eldredge, Niles. "Creationism Isn't Science."
The New Republic, April 4, 1981, pp. 15-17.

Article in a Journal

Williamson, P. G. "Palaeontological Documentation of Speciation in Cenozoic Molluscs from Turkana Basin." Nature 293 (8-14 October 1981): 437-443.

Article in a Newspaper

Sokolov, R. A. "Talk with Stephen Jay Gould."
New York Times Book Review, 20 November 1977, p. 7.

Microform Reproductions

Huxley, Thomas Henry. American Addresses, with a Lecture on the Study of Biology. Chicago: Library Resources, Inc., LAC 10532, 1972.

Government Documents

U. S. Copyright Office. Compendium of Copyright Office Practices.
Washington, D. C.: Government Printing Office, 1980.

* Based upon the conventions described in: Turabian, Kate L. A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations. 4th ed. Chicago: University of Chicago, 1973.

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

AN EXAMINATION OF INFORMATION AND ACCESS TOOLS

Introduction

This handout should serve to familiarize the reader with the various means whereby information is generated, stored, and disseminated. As a researcher, it is of value to understand the nature, strengths, and limitations of these tools, and the process in which they serve different and various purposes. By understanding the subtleties of information dissemination, the researcher is able to progress knowledgeably and confidently.

Information can be classified as facts or figures ready for communication or use. Any information would fit in at least one of the following categories.

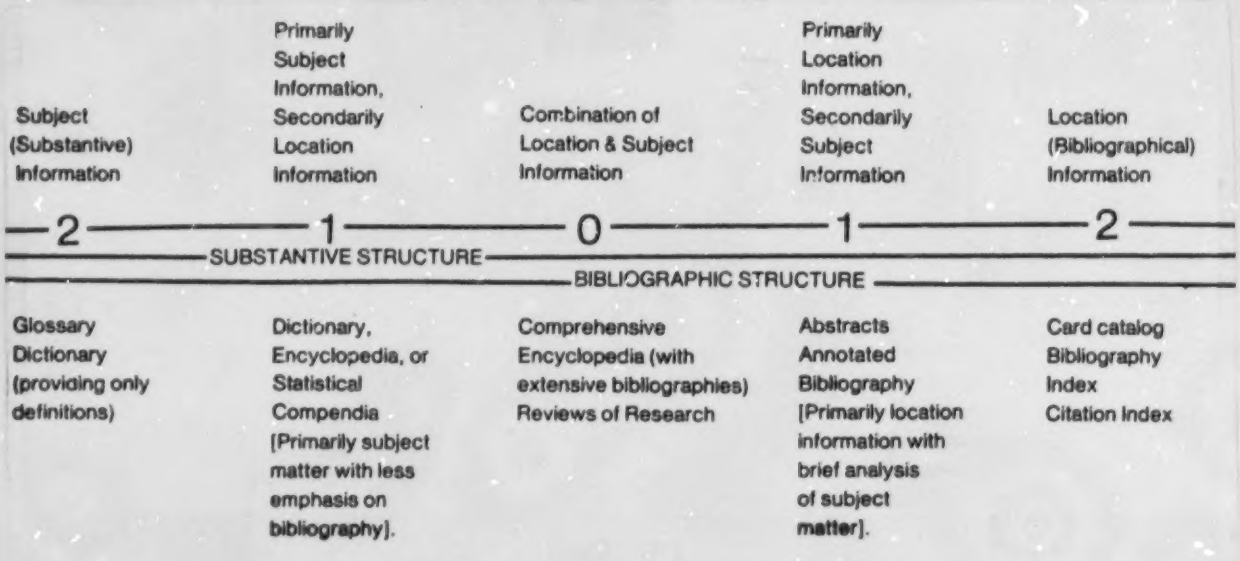
The Generic Book

A Format Classification

Format Class	Representative format divisions
I. Print	A. Textbook B. Reference book C. Monograph D. Journal
II. Graphic	A. Map B. Picture C. Exhibit D. Object
III. Projection	A. Slide B. Transparency C. Motion picture D. Microform
IV. Transmission	A. Disc B. Tape C. Radio D. Television
V. Resource	A. Natural B. Social C. Human
VI. Program	A. Teaching machine B. Computer assisted instruction
VII. Extrasensory	A. Telepathy B. Precognition C. Clairvoyance D. Psychometry

This discussion will focus only on the first of the categories: the print format. The print materials housed in a library can be seen as products of the "bibliographic chain." This is a model of how information is created and disseminated through various formats of print material. The bibliographic chain consists of the following sequences of categories: information residing in individuals, information created by institutions, work in progress documents, unpublished studies, periodicals, reports and monographs, indexing and abstracting services, bibliographic lists and essays, annual reviews and state-of-the-art reports, books, and encyclopedic summaries.

A useful way of thinking about the function of reference works (access tools) was articulated by Raymond McInnis in a discussion of "intermediary sources."* He identified the characteristics and contributions of several types of reference works by arranging them by category according to how they provide access to information. Following is a representation of classes of reference tools in visual relation to one another in terms of how they facilitate access to substantive and location information. The distinction between substantive and bibliographic (location) information is not absolute and all reference tools contain amounts of both. Bibliographic information sources are indirect in that they provide information as to the location of the desired information. Substantive sources, on the other hand, provide the desired information itself.



Source: McInnis, Raymond G. New Perspectives for Reference Service in Academic Libraries. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1978. p. 209.

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* Many of the ideas expressed herein were first articulated by Professor Raymond G. McInnis (Wilson Library, Western Washington University, Bellingham, Washington) in New Perspectives for Reference Service in Academic Libraries. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press, 1978.

Following is a discussion of forms of print. It is in paragraph style, and follows the sequence of the continuum on the page above, working from substantive towards bibliographic forms.

Just as the Generic Book represents all formats of communication, so the word "book" is applied to works of fact, fiction, and reference. Precisely speaking, "monograph" is a single volume dealing with a single subject and is distinguished from other sorts of books because it is written for consecutive reading. Monographs of less than about 50 pages are called pamphlets.

Scholarly contributions are distinguished by their specificity and often by the particular style of presentation used in the discipline. A favorite form of scholarly publications is through articles appearing in scholarly serials. A serial is a publication issued in successive parts at (usually) regular intervals and generally intended to be continued indefinitely. One type of serial, periodicals, are issued regularly and among them are scholarly journals. Journals contain current news, report work taking place in a particular field, and provide a permanent record of research findings. Conventions and meetings of learned societies and professional associations are occasionally documented in proceedings (the records of the meeting) and transactions (the papers presented at the meeting). An annual is published yearly and generally reviews the research and developments in a field during the year.

Another source of description of recent events is a magazine. A magazine is a periodical for popular reading and contains general articles on various subjects by different writers who are called "contributors" if they are not on the staff payroll.

A dictionary explains the different meanings of the words in a language, the words being indexed in alphabetical order. A thesaurus relates those words to one another by listing gradations of meaning. They may be used as an authority list which accompanies a particular index to indicate specific subject headings used in that index (or catalog) sequence. A subject dictionary defines terms of a specialized field with definitions more complete and specific than a general dictionary.

An encyclopedia may contain informative articles on subjects from every field of knowledge or may be limited in scope to one subject field. The basic set may be updated yearly by a yearbook supplement. A yearbook publishes current information annually in descriptive and/or statistical form, and is sometimes limited to developments in a particular field. A handbook (or manual) is a one-volume compendium which concisely treats all aspects of a subject.

A literature review discusses the state-of-the-art writings of a particular discipline or subject. The concluding bibliography identifies key sources of additional information.

An index (plural is "indices" or "indexes") lists alphabetically the subject headings and/or names treated in any number of publications with a reference

to the pages where they occur. A cumulative index either combines earlier entries with those in the latest issue of a periodical, or provides the same function at regular intervals (and is usually published separately). An abstract provides the same service as an index and, in addition, summarizes principal arguments and data in the article.

And, lastly, a guide to the literature explains how to find and use the information sources of a particular subject area. It is usually arranged by types of sources (periodicals, abstracts, indexes, and bibliographies).

On the following pages are definitions of terms basic to library and information "literacy." Familiarize yourself with the meanings of these words.

GLOSSARY OF LIBRARY TERMS

Abstracts: Listing by subject of sources of information; also includes summary of content of the work.

Annotation: A note that describes, explains, or evaluates; especially such a note added to an entry in a bibliography, reading list, index, or catalog.

Bibliographic chain: A model of how information is created and how it flows through various formats of printed material in most libraries. The bibliographic chain consists of the following sequence of categories: information residing in individuals, information created by institutions, work in progress documents, unpublished studies, periodicals, reports and monographs, indexing and abstracting services, bibliographic lists and essays, annual reviews and state-of-the-art reports, books, and encyclopedic summaries.

Bibliographic control: The systematic identification of items or recorded information, and the mechanism for gaining subsequent access to such information.

Bibliography: A list of publications (books, articles, reports, documents, etc.) that are selected and organized around a particular theme. It may be either comprehensive or selective.

Bimonthly: Publication issued every two months.

Biography: Information on an individual's life.

Book review: Critical evaluation of a literary work, usually published in a periodical or newspaper.

Bookstacks: The section of the library which houses the books that circulate.

Call number: A code used to locate an item on library shelves. Generally, the code is an alphanumeric one which indicates an item's subject content and/or authorship.

Catalogs: One way to exercise bibliographic control over the collection in a library or other depository(ies). In the TESC Library, books, periodicals, and nonprint items housed in the Library are listed in the catalog. See also Library of Congress Subject Headings.

Catalog card: One of the cards comprising a card catalog. In the TESC card catalog, subject headings are filed separately from author and title cards. Subject heading card arrangement follows the conventions of the Library of Congress Subject Headings.

Cataloging: The process of preparing a catalog, or entries for a catalog.

Circulation: The activity of a library in lending books to borrowers and keeping records of the loans.

Citation: A note of reference to a work from which a passage is quoted or to some source as authority for a statement or proposition.

Copyright: The exclusive privilege of publishing and selling a work, granted by a government to an author, composer, artists, or their legally designated agent.

Corporate author: The society, institution, government or business responsible for the origination or writing of a work.

Cumulated volume: The volume of an index or other publication which combines entries from earlier issues for a specified period (usually quarterly or annually).

Data: A representation of facts, concepts, or instructions in a formalized manner (to which a meaning can be assigned) which is suitable for communication, interpretation, and processing.

Database: A collection of information directly accessible in a computer system, or a structured collection of information as an entity in itself, or a collection of related files treated as an entity.

Dewey Decimal classification: The classification scheme devised by Melvil Dewey for library materials. It divides human knowledge into ten main classes, with further decimal division using a notation of numbers. Most public libraries use Dewey.

Dictionary: Provides the meaning of words in a language or field.

Dissertation, academic: A substantive essay or treatise presented by a candidate in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a doctoral degree.

Documentation: The act of recording, formalizing, and making the resulting product accessible. Writers also document their work by providing citations where required or useful. See also "bibliographic chain."

Edition: All copies of a publication produced from one setting of the type. Any single edition may be reprinted many times, but is only referred to bibliographically as the "same" edition if it was printed with no changes in content, i.e., no revisions.

Encyclopedia: Compilation of informative articles on subjects.

Entry: A record of a book, article, etc., in a catalog, index, or other list.

Government document: A publication originating in or printed with the authority, or at the expense, of any office of a legally organized government. State, federal, and foreign governments, as well as the United Nations, publish vast quantities of materials.

Guide to the literature: Explains how to find and use the information sources of a particular subject area.

Handbook: A small reference book; a manual.

Holdings: Generally, it refers to the books, periodicals, and other materials owned by a library.

In press: As yet unpublished; in the process of being printed.

In print: Materials are "in print" when they are currently available for purchase from a publisher or distributor.

Index: Lists sources of information on topics, providing complete bibliographic (location) information.

Information: Facts or figures ready for communication or use. See also "knowledge" and "wisdom."

Interlibrary loan: A cooperative arrangement among libraries by which one library may borrow materials from another library.

Issue: A single numbered or dated issue of a series, a periodical or a serial publication. They are usually so thin that two or more may be bound together to form a volume that can then be stored in the (book)stacks.

Joint author: A person who collaborates with one or more associates to produce a work in which the contribution of each is not separable from that of the other(s).

Journal: A regularly issued publication of a learned society or professional association which prints current news and research reports in a particular field.

Knowledge: Organized body of information. See also "information" and "wisdom."

Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH): An authoritative listing of the subject headings developed by the Library of Congress. The TESC Library copy is placed near the card catalog for consultation when determining which LC subject headings were used to designate your topic. The TESC Library follows the subject classifications of the LCSH; not all of the LC headings will be found in our subject catalog, however.

Librarian: A specialist in care, management, and location of recorded information, and one skilled in the process of helping others locate and use information.

Librarianship: The application of knowledge of books with certain principles, theories and techniques of the establishment, preservation, organization and use of collections of materials in libraries, and to the extension of library service.

Library: A collection of books and similar materials organized and administered for reading, consultation, and study.

Library of Congress classification: The classification scheme developed by the Library of Congress for designating the subject content of library materials through a combination of letters and numbers. The TESC Library, and most academic libraries, arrange materials on the shelf in order of the assigned LC call number.

Magazine: Periodical publication for popular reading, containing general articles on subjects.

Main entry: The most complete bibliographic identification of a work contained within a catalog. It will also include "tracings" of all the other headings under which the same work can be found in the catalog. Usually, the author entry is the main entry in a card catalog.

Manual: A compact book that treats concisely the essentials of a subject.

Microforms: Material that has been photographically reduced onto film or paper for later machine reading. These "micro-reductions" come in at least three different machine-readable formats: microcard (on a card), microfiche (4"x6" sheet), and microfilm (in rolls).

Monograph: A publication of 50 or more pages, i.e., a book, concerned with a single subject and written for consecutive reading.

Offline: A term used in computerized information retrieval where computer data results are retrieved and printed after a search has been completed. The hardcopy printout is usually printed when demand is low and computer charges are reduced.

Online: Designates the direct interactive process of retrieving computer data while a search is in progress; the terminal is directly connected to a computer and therefore turnaround time is much quicker than the less direct offline approach.

Out-of-print: Materials are not obtainable through the regular market channels because the publisher's stock is exhausted. One may try to obtain out-of-print works through friends, used book dealers, interlibrary loan, and advertisements.

Pamphlet: A monograph (book) of less than 50 pages.

Periodical: Regularly issued magazines and/or journals.

Primary source: Information which has not been interpreted by another person, i.e., original articulation of an idea or concept.

Proceedings: A record of the business transacted by a learned society or other organized group. See also "transactions."

Publication date: The year in which a book is published, or the day of the month on which a periodical is issued.

Publisher: The person, firm or corporate body responsible for the issuing to the public of a book or other printed material.

Reference work: That material designed by its arrangement and treatment to be consulted in the library for definite, authoritative pieces of information — or its bibliographic location — rather than to be read consecutively. Also, a branch of library services: the personal assistance given by the librarian to individual readers needing information.

Review article: Summary of the state-of-the-art of a particular topic's literature.

Secondary source: Information which has been reported, analyzed, or interpreted by other persons.

Serial: A publication issued regularly — i.e., a journal, proceedings, or an annual.

Shelflist: The card file which is arranged by call number sequence and thereby lists the collection's books in the order in which they are filed on the shelves.

Style manual: A set of rules drawn up to ensure that details of capitalization, punctuation, and bibliographic citation are in accordance with formal convention. (For example, see Kate Turabian's A Manual for Writers of Term Papers, Theses, and Dissertations.)

Thesaurus: A book of synonyms, often arranged by concept.

Thesis, academic: An essay or treatise presented by a candidate in partial fulfillment of the requirements for a master's degree.

Title page: A page at the beginning of a book, giving the full title and usually the author's name, publisher, and publication date.

Tracing: The record on the bottom of the main entry catalog card which lists all other entries made in the catalog for that work.

Transactions: The proceedings of a society, convention, etc., especially a published one.

Union list: A record of the holdings for a given group of libraries of materials of a given type, in a certain field, or on a particular subject.

Volume: A book distinguished from other books by having within its binding a collection of separately published periodical issues, or in being one in a sequence of serially produced publications, or by way of subdividing a large work such as an encyclopedia.

Wisdom: Knowledge with information so thoroughly assimilated as to have produced sagacity, judgment, and insight.

Yearbook: An annual volume of current information in descriptive and/or statistical form, sometimes limited to a special field.

Definitions originated from the following:

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CATEGORIES OF LIBRARY RESEARCH ACCESS TOOLS

In order to efficiently use library resources, a search strategy must be planned. First, define exactly what types of information you need; then identify the categories of research tools you will use. The following list may help in this process.

Type of Information Needed	Research Resources (Including both substantive and locational information)
1. A guide to researching your subject:	GUIDES TO THE LITERATURE
2. A general review of the subject:	ENCYCLOPEDIA ARTICLES, TEXTBOOKS
3. An overview of the state-of-the-art, including recent research:	YEARBOOK ARTICLES, REVIEW (JOURNAL) ARTICLES
4. Lists of books and articles on your subject:	BIBLIOGRAPHIES
5. Citations (and perhaps summaries) of newspaper and journal articles and research reports:	INDEXES AND ABSTRACTS
6. Definitions of terms:	DICTIONARIES
7. Names, addresses and other facts about persons or institutions:	DIRECTORIES, INCLUDING BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES AND TELEPHONE BOOKS
8. Facts, tables of data, and informative summaries:	ALMANACS, HANDBOOKS, MANUALS
9. Current events:	INDEXES TO NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS, CONGRESSIONAL HEARINGS
10. Book reviews or criticisms:	BOOK REVIEW INDEXES AND DIGESTS
11. Geographical facts:	ATLASES AND MAPS

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

HOW TO READ A BOOK

Susie Strasser, Member of the Faculty
The Evergreen State College

Begin at the beginning. What's the title? Remember that people choose titles; they think hard about them, and usually they mean something. Who is the author? Do you already know anything about him/her? What kind of things can you easily find out — by looking at the back cover, or the lists of other books the author has written? Proceed to the date of publication. What was going on when the book was written? What has gone on since the book was written? (You can't fault Tom Paine for not knowing about Marx. Likewise, you can't fault an historian who wrote in 1962 for not knowing about the scholarship that has gone on since.) Who published the book? (That one may mean nothing to you at this stage, but eventually you start to realize that certain publishers specialize in books of certain ideological bents, just as they might specialize in books on certain topics.)

NEVER skip any of the pages at the beginning — there you'll find the acknowledgements and introductions. Acknowledgements in academic books often talk about where the author was trained, and sometimes make a point of distinguishing between the ideas of the authors and those of the professors who taught them. They talk about who the author's friends are. Again, at this stage all those names might seem meaningless, but it gets easier in any given discipline once you've read a lot of stuff and begin to recognize names. You will start to see networks of people who talk to one another, and will begin to understand why the author thinks what she/he thinks. It's like the backs of record albums where they list all the folks who play on each other's albums: we begin to understand that there is a reason why they all make similar sounds — these folks are all doing and talking about music together. Acknowledgements are also fun because you get to see how hip the men are on the woman question by what they say about their wives.

Introductions are crucial in a more direct way. It took me years to understand their function. A good introduction will state the problem, after making reference to work that has been done in the field previously. It will demonstrate the importance of the problem and indicate where work needs to be done and how this particular book fits in. It will lay out the questions to be explored and the assumptions on which the book is based. And, probably most important, it is the single most likely place to find a direct and concise thesis of the book — that one sentence which any book is ultimately designed to demonstrate.

STOP! THINK!!!! Here is the first point at which you need to ask all of the questions which will carry through reading the rest of the book. Why was the book written? What is it about? Does it seem like a worthwhile effort — did the author convince you that the topic needs further exploration? What are the

assumptions the author is working on? Did you find a thesis? What is it? Does it seem workable? What questions does the book ask in order to get at the topic? Are they the central questions to be asked of the material? If it is a history book, what is the notion of change which is implied in the formulation of the questions and of the thesis? What are the implications of that theory of change for the present and the future? And, if all that the author promises in the introduction should turn out to be well done, where will you be then? (This last one involves both your own purposes in reading the book and thinking about the material, and how well the author has convinced you of the crucial nature of his/her work.) Unfortunately, some people don't write good introductions and you won't be able to answer all of this yet.

Go on to the table of contents and examine it. Think about whether in the organization there is a reasonable way to go about answering the author's questions and demonstrating the thesis of the book. Also look carefully to try to figure out what will be the most important chapters or sections in the book — both from the point of view of answering the questions you are most interested in learning about and from the standpoint of the author's own task.

STOP AGAIN! If you haven't been able to do the preceding by this point, now is the time to find a way to do it — to figure out the thesis, the major questions, the assumptions, the point of view. DO THIS BEFORE GOING ON TO THE BODY OF THE BOOK. You may have to reread the introduction. You may go straight to the last chapter to see what the author claims to have demonstrated. Or you may want to do a quick skim of the whole book. Whatever way you choose, it is important — and it will save you time in the long run. It just isn't worth your time to go through the painful process of sifting through the author's evidence when you don't know what it is evidence of. If you have a really solid idea of what the book is trying to do, you will find that the actual time you have to spend on the text is drastically reduced. Otherwise, it will be like traveling unfamiliar back roads without a map — every now and then you might come upon a sign, but you won't know how to interpret it. That sense of being lost in a book is very common, but unfortunately what most of us tend to do is shut the book, or just go on and ignore it when we feel that way. This brings me to an essential rule of the game: when you are confused about something, PAY ATTENTION. You may have found a difficult point which is worth spending the time to figure out, or it may mean that you need to go back to the beginning and refigure what the book is about.

Assuming you have done all this mapmaking — and you should have made notes on all this stuff — go on to the text of the book. Basically, your task here is to determine whether the author has done a sound and convincing job of demonstrating the thesis and answering the questions.

What kinds of sources does the author use? To answer this question, you will have to look at footnotes. They do interrupt your reading, but they fulfill an absolutely essential function. You might want to make a general practice of looking at them all before and after reading a chapter rather than stopping every time you see a number, but you must remain open to the possibility of

stopping at any time. In other words, when something seems particularly interesting — or particularly fishy — the best way to follow it up may be to ask where the author got that idea or that fact. The footnote will tell you — and it makes a difference, for example, whether it was from a primary source or a secondary source. Ultimately, in doing extensive research on a particular topic, the footnotes will start to demonstrate the record album syndrome — people will be quoting people you've heard of. Are the sources primary or secondary? Are they reasonable places to go to answer the questions that the author is asking?

Back in the text, how does the author use his/her sources? Are they simply brought out as artillery, as examples for a point that the author wanted to make, or does she/he seem to have examined them with sensitivity to find what was really there? Do quotations or statistics actually demonstrate the point that the author claims they demonstrate or can you draw different conclusions from them? And, if this is the case, how does the author deal with such paradoxes? Are the promises made in the introduction, or implied in the table of contents, actually fulfilled? In other words, do the questions get answered to your satisfaction?

Read the last chapter, conclusion, or afterword as carefully as you did the introduction, even if you already did it when you were mapping out your approach to the book. Ask ALL of those questions again — your job is not done when you reach the last page. If the author did not accomplish what she/he set out to do, what did get accomplished? What have you learned about method as well as content?

Good luck. It's hard work, but it's a whole lot less confusing — and a whole lot less boring — than swimming around in a book that you never understand.

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

USING THE CARD CATALOG

The Basic Tools: Author/title card catalog
Subject card catalog
Library of Congress Subject Headings

One of the major indexes to the library collection as a whole is the card catalog located in the reference area. It has signs on top which identify its various sections; the two sections you'll be using are the author/title section and the subject section.

If you have a specific book or item in mind, you will generally use the author/title catalog. This section of the card catalog lists materials by their titles and by their authors (including composers, artists, musical performers, editors, etc.).

On the other hand, you may want to research a particular topic. There are several ways to locate materials on a particular subject:

1. If you already know of a work which fits your need, and you want to find more material on the same topic, simply locate the card catalog entry using the author's name or the title and look at the subject tracings at the bottom of the card. These will be numbered with Arabic numerals — i.e., "1," "2," "3." Tracings tell you which subject headings were assigned to the work by the cataloger and help to identify the scope of the work as well as give you access points to other subject-related works.

2. Often the most efficient way to start a subject search is by consulting the Library of Congress Subject Headings. This is the list which gives catalogers the authority to assign subject headings to any given work. It is a large, red, two-volume set and is located close to the card catalog. It is important to read the introduction and especially the instructions under the headings "Reference" and "Subdivision Practice," on pages ix-xii.

3. A third way, perhaps the least efficient, but possibly the most enjoyable, is browsing in the stacks. We use the Library of Congress classification system to assign call numbers to library materials. Because this system is meant to reflect the subject of a work, and because materials are shelved in call number order, it is possible to pick out a call number which belongs to a work on a particular subject, and to find other materials relating to your subject by browsing in that call number area on the shelf.

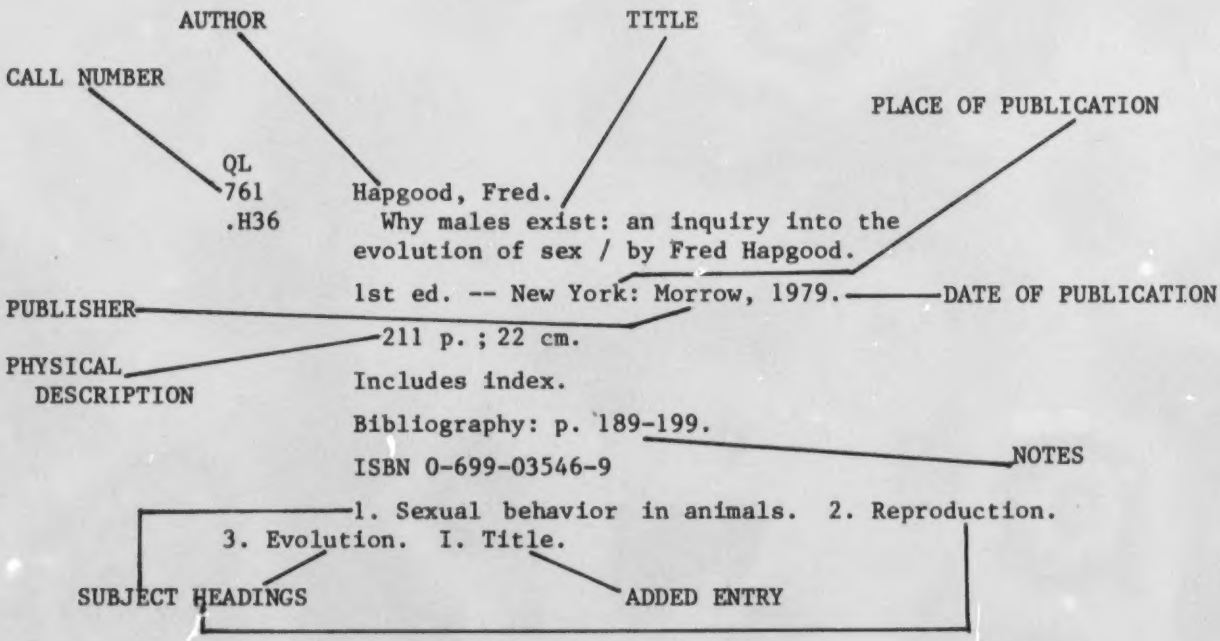
The Catalog Card:

Once an access point — i.e., subject heading, author, or title — has been selected and you have found an appropriate card, look in the upper left-hand corner to determine the location and the Library of Congress call number for the desired item. You will need the complete call number to locate a specific item. For a guide to location symbols, consult the card catalog legend, a light-green board hanging over the card catalog area.

Other useful information on the card includes:

1. Physical description — the dimensions of an item.
2. Publishing information — the place and publisher.
3. Date of publication — an important indicator of the currency of the information.
4. Notes — useful information such as whether it has an index or a bibliography.

ANATOMY OF THE CATALOG CARD



Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

LIBRARY PAPER CHASE

Instruction Sheet A

Objective: To gain experience locating books and a journal article in The Evergreen State College Library collection.

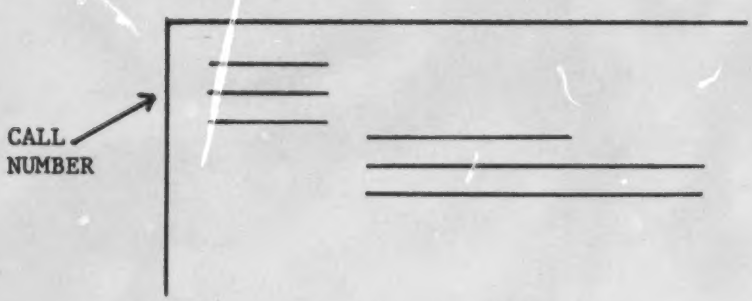
Working in pairs, follow the isntructions and fill in the blanks as you go. Ask for assistance at any point in the exercises. Now . . . GO!

To retrieve a book . . .

1. Pick a card.

2. Go to the card catalog. All cataloged books in the Library are listed there under both author and title (and by subject, but we'll get to that later). In the author-title part of the catalog, find a card for your book. The cards in the catalog drawers are arranged in alphabetical order. Look under either - the author's surname
   or - the title (ignoring the articles "a," "an," and "the" at the beginning).

3. The call number is in the upper left-hand corner of the card.



   Write the call number below.

   _____

4. Books are arranged on the shelves on the third floor of the Library according to the letter or letters at the beginning of the call number. You are now on the second floor. Go to the third floor of the Library and, using the call numbers posted on the shelf ranges, locate your book.

5. (a) YOU FOUND IT! Bring the book to the card catalog on the second floor.
   -or-
   (b) NO LUCK? Bring a book shelved close to where your book should be and return to the card catalog.

6. Draw a slip of paper from the hat and turn to Instruction Sheet B.

1. You have just drawn a piece of paper containing a Library of Congress subject heading. Go to the subject portion of the card catalog. The subject catalog is arranged alphabetically. In the card catalog, locate the subject heading you have drawn. In addition to the subject heading, you will find cards for subject subdivisions filed after all the cards with just the subject heading at the top. These subdivisions indicate that the books' contents are more specialized than the contents of books listed under just the subject heading. Select the subject heading with a subdivision that interests you most. Which did you choose?

   _____

2. Now select one of the titles listed under that subject subdivision and record the following information about it.

   Call number _____

   Author _____

   Title _____

3. Now consult the tracings at the bottom of the card; tracings indicate all the headings under which that book is listed in the catalog (including author and title entries). Are there any additional subject headings listed at the bottom of the card?

   _____NO. If so, locate the book recorded in #2 in the book stacks on the third floor.

   _____YES. If so, then look up one of those subject headings in the subject catalog. Record the call number, author, and title on the lines below, and locate the book recorded below on the third floor.

   Call number _____

   Author _____

   Title _____

4. (a) YOU FOUND IT! Bring the book to the card catalog on the second floor.
   -or-
   (b) NO LUCK? Go to the circulation desk on the second floor and determine if the book has been borrowed by someone else. Ask to see the "current master" which lists, by call number, those books which are circulating. Is your title checked out?

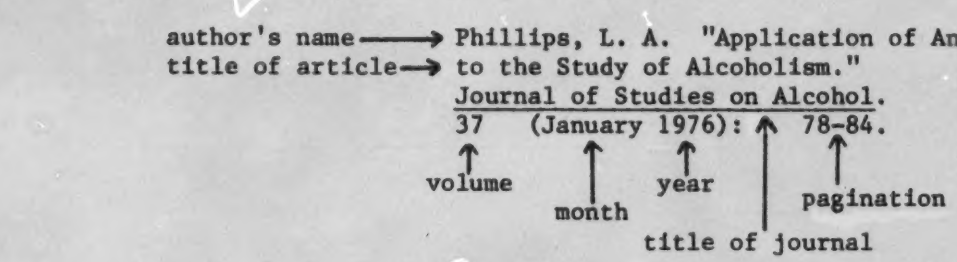
   _____YES.

   _____NO. Then it may be "missing."

5. Return to the card catalog and obtain a new card containing a journal citation. Turn to Instruction Sheet C.

To retrieve a journal article . . .

1. You have just drawn a citation (also called a reference) for a journal article. The parts of a journal citation are as follows:



2. Consult the red Periodicals Listing book on the corner of the Reference Desk. It indicates the volumes and/or years of the journal owned by The Evergreen State College Library. (The mnemonic code used to designate our holdings is "WaOE.") Does the Library own the issue of the journal indicated on your card?

_____YES. If so, proceed to #3.

_____NO. If so, consult your instructor.

3. Journals are stored in the Library in two formats: paper or microfilm. Go to the desk in the Periodicals Area on the third floor of the Library and ask the assistant to determine if the title is available in paper or microfilm. If it is in paper, it will be located on the shelves in the Periodicals Area. If it is on microfilm, it will be housed in the Microfilm Room, and it will be necessary for you to use a microfilm reader-printer to locate the article on the reel. Can you find the journal article?

_____YES. If so, return to the card catalog with the article.

_____NO. If so, go to the card catalog and obtain a new citation.

GOOD WORK! Let's return to class and discuss what we have learned about retrieving information.

This exercise was adapted by Mary Huston, The Evergreen State College, from the "Library Paper Chase" developed by Frances Montgomery and Peggy Atherton, Carleton University, Ontario, Canada. Revised by Deborah Robinson, December 1981.

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

REFERENCE TOOLS

DICTIONARIES

Webster's Third New International Dictionary of the English Language, Unabridged

Dictionary of American Slang

ENCYCLOPEDIAS

Encyclopedia of Philosophy

A Pictorial Encyclopedia of the Oriental Arts

HANDBOOKS, MANUALS, ALMANACS

Information Please Almanac

CRC Handbook of Microbiology

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARIES

Current Biography Yearbook

Biographical Dictionaries Master Index

BIBLIOGRAPHIES

Bibliographic Index

A Geo-Bibliography of Anomalies

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

GUIDELINES FOR SELECTING A REFERENCE SOURCE*

First analyze your question, then decide which reference source or sources will provide the kinds of information required. To help analyze your question, you might pose the following questions, or other appropriate ones.

1. What kind of information is needed to answer the question? Definitions? Statistics? A lengthy explanation or discussion? A brief summary?
2. What subject area is being explored?
3. What factors affect the question? Date? Location? Economic conditions? Historical events?
4. What kind of reference source is needed? A general dictionary for definitions? A subject dictionary for specialized terminology? An encyclopedia for overview or summary?

DETERMINING THE USEFULNESS OF A REFERENCE SOURCE

Atlases

1. What is the scope of the atlas? Regional? International?
2. What kind of maps does the atlas contain?
3. How old is the atlas?
4. What kind of indexing is used? Is there a guide to pronunciation? Are the location references clear?
5. What is the actual content of the atlas like?
   (a) Is the scale clear? Is the legend clear? Are the colors distinct?
   (b) Are the symbols easy to interpret? Is the lettering clear?
   (c) What language is used?

Dictionaries

1. What part of the language does the dictionary include? Slang, dialect, obsolete, technical, and/or standard words?
2. Is usage indicated?
3. Are plurals, verb tenses, and participles spelled?
4. Is syllabication indicated?
5. In what way is pronunciation indicated?
6. Are the definitions clear?
7. How easy is the dictionary to use? How does it compare with others?

Encyclopedias

1. How is the material organized? Is the coverage extensive?
2. How is the work arranged? Alphabetically? By topics?
3. What kind of index is provided?
4. Is the work cross referenced?

Handbooks and Yearbooks

1. What is the organization? Chapters? Table of Contents? Index?
2. What kinds of material are included? Statistics? Miscellaneous information?
3. What is the scope?
4. What time period is being discussed?

Indexes

1. What kind of periodicals does the index cover? How many periodicals are indexed?
2. Are books or parts of books being indexed?
3. What time span does the index cover?
4. How is the material indexed? By author, by title, by subject?
5. How frequently is the index published?
6. Is the index easy to use?
7. How much detail about an actual article or document does the index provide?

* The information above was taken from: Gates, Jean Key. A Guide to the Use of Books and Libraries. 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1979.

MONOGRAPHIC-RELATED RESOURCES

When you want more information about a specific monograph, there are many sources which you can consult. The following list should only be considered representative of the types of materials found in the reference collection.

Book Review Indexes

INDEX AREA Table 4

Book Review Digest. New York: Wilson, 1905- .
A digest and index of book reviews in about 75 English and American periodicals, principally general in character. Arranged alphabetically by author of book reviewed, with subject and title indexing.

INDEX AREA Table 4

Book Review Index. Detroit: Gale Research, 1965- .
An author listing with abbreviated citations to reviews. Intends to index all reviews appearing in more than 200 publications. Reviews indexed are primarily in the fields of general fiction and nonfiction, humanities, social sciences, librarianship and bibliography, and juvenile and young adult books.

Bibliographic and Locational Information

(By Reference Desk)

Books in Print. New York: Bowker, 1948- .
An annual author and title index to books currently in print. Its companion, the Subject Guide to Books in Print, lists books by subject and conforms to the subject headings and cross-references established by the Library of Congress.

(Along west wall)

National Union Catalog. Washington, D.C.: Library of Congress.
A cumulated author list representing Library of Congress printed cards and titles reported by other American libraries. Prior to its present practice of issuing monthly (with quarterly and annual cumulations), it appeared in two sets: pre-1956 imprints and imprints of 1956-1967. Locations where titles may be found are listed.

Library of Congress Catalog. Books: Subject.
Same information as is found in the National Union Catalog but arranged by subject.

(By microfiche readers in Reference)

WLN Resource Directory. Olympia, WA: Washington Library Network, Washington State Library.
Microfiche union catalog of the holdings of the participants of the WLN Computer System. Entries in the Author, Title, and Subject indexes contain brief bibliographic information.

REF
Z
1201
.A52

BPR Cumulative, 1960/64- . New York: Bowker
American Book Publishing Record cumulates the information given in the weekly lists in Publishers' Weekly, including author, full title, imprint, collection, Dewey Decimal number, Library of Congress card number, subject headings and occasional descriptive notes. Useful for determining current (about one year lag) material in particular fields. Arranged by Dewey Decimal number.

Plot and Textual Criticism

REF
PN
44
.M34

Masterplots Digest of World Literature. Philadelphia: Curtis Books.
15 volumes arranged alphabetically by title of work. Indicates type of work, author, time, locale, date first published, principal characters, critique, story.

REF
PN
44
.K4
1929

Reader's Digest of Books. New York: Macmillan, 1929.
Synopses of the outstanding works, fiction and nonfiction, of many countries and periods. Arranged alphabetically by title with author index.

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

SELECTED PERIODICAL INDEXES AND ABSTRACTS IN THE TESC LIBRARY

Following is a selective list of indexes in The Evergreen State College Library. Each entry includes a brief annotation which explains the title's purpose.

General Indexes

1. Bibliographic Index (1938-)**
   Known as the "Cumulative Bibliography of Bibliographies," Bibliographic Index is a subject list of bibliographies published separately or appearing as parts of books, pamphlets and periodicals. About 2200 periodicals are regularly examined for bibliographic material.

2. Biography Index (1946-)**
   This is a guide to biographic material appearing in periodicals, books of individual and collective biographies, and incidental biographic material in otherwise nonbiographical books. Indexed material includes obituaries, collections of letters, diaries, and bibliographies. All biographies are American unless otherwise noted. The index is intended to serve general as well as scholarly needs.

3. Readers' Guide to Periodical Literatures (1900-)**
   This is a guide to approximately 100 periodicals of general interest published in the United States. The topics indexed are as diverse as sports, motion pictures, personalities, political events, and geographic areas. RG is a handy tool for just about "anything;" it's not good, however, for technical topics.

Subject Indexes

1. Agricultural and Biological Index. (Vol. 12, 1948-)**
   It indexes by subject more than 100 periodicals in agriculture and allied fields, as well as agricultural books, bulletins, pamphlets, reports, and USDA and state experiment station reports.

2. Applied Science and Technology Index (1958-)**
   This is an index to English-language periodicals in the fields of aeronautics and space science, automation, chemistry, construction, earth sciences, electricity and electronics, engineering, industrial and mechanical arts, materials, mathematics, metallurgy, physics, telecommunications, transportation, and related subjects. Published

** Indicates that the index is published by the H. W. Wilson Company and the arrangement of the index will be consistent with the others printed by this firm.

monthly, it includes about 200 periodicals.

3. Art Index (1929-)**
   This provides indexing to more than 100 domestic and foreign art periodicals and museum bulletins. Subject areas include archaeology, architecture, art history, arts and crafts, city planning, fine arts, graphic arts, industrial design, photography and films, and related fields.

4. Business Periodicals Index (1958-)**
   It indexes over 150 English-language periodicals in the fields of accounting, advertising and public relations, automation, banking, communications, economics, finance, investments, insurance, labor, management, marketing, taxation, and specific businesses, industries and trades.

5. Education Index (1929-)**
   This indexes educational material in the English language. Although primarily a periodical index, it also lists proceedings, yearbooks, bulletins, monographs and material printed by the U.S. Government. Subject areas indexed include pre-school, elementary, secondary, higher and adult education; counseling and guidance; and curriculum and curriculum materials. Among the subject fields indexed are the arts, the sciences, business education, international education, exceptional children, special education, and physical education. It indexes more than 120 educational periodicals published in the United States and Great Britain.

6. Environment Index (1971-)
   This indexes environmental information in periodicals and documents reproduced in the "Envirofiche" microform collection. Also included is a review of the year's major events as they relate to the environment. Sections on environmental legislation and environment books are included as well.

7. Film Literature Index (1974-)
   This is an index to the international film literature appearing in periodicals. FLI does include both the well-known established film journals as well as the specialized, exotic, or fugitive film publications. In addition to the author's name and over 1000 subject headings, articles are indexed under such proper name entries as screenwriters, performers, directors, cinematographers, professional societies, festivals, and awards. Article entries indicate the presence of filmography, credits, biographical data or interviews. Film title entries include director's name, original release data, original language title. Book review entries provide a comprehensive source for books about film. It is designed for use by either the specialist or the general user.

8. Humanities Index (formerly the Social Science and Humanities Index) (1974-)**
   It provides indexing for articles in about 200 periodicals. In addition,

there is a listing of book reviews. Subject fields indexed include archaeology and classical studies, area studies, folklore, history and language, literature, literary and political criticism, performing arts, philosophy, religion and theology, and related subjects. Indexes approximately 200 periodicals.

9. Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin (1915-)
PAIS indexes by subject current books, pamphlets, periodical articles, government documents and other material in the field of economics and public affairs.

10. Popular Periodical Index (1975-)
It indexes 18 "popular" magazines such as Downbeat, New Times, Playboy, Rolling Stone, Stereo Review, and TV Guide.

11. Science Citation Index (1961-)
SCI is a directory of cited references; each reference is accompanied by a list of source documents which cite it. Generally, the user begins a search with a specific known paper (reference). From this starting point one is brought forward in time to subsequent papers related to the earlier paper. The permuterm subject index can also be used to identify relevant articles based on the key words in the titles of articles.

12. Social Sciences Index (formerly the Social Science and Humanities Index) (1974-)**
It indexes periodicals in the fields of anthropology, area studies, economics, environmental science, geography, law and criminology, medical sciences, political science, psychology, public administration, sociology, and related subjects. In addition, there is an author listing to book reviews.

Subject Abstracts

1. Psychological Abstracts (1927-)
It provides nonevaluative summaries of the world's literature in psychology and related disciplines. Areas covered include perception, cognitive processes, animal psychology, family relations, aging, drug effects, personality, mental disorders, mental retardation, behavior, and group therapy. Over 850 journals, technical reports, books and other scientific documents provide material for coverage in Psychological Abstracts.

2. Women Studies Abstracts (1972-)
This abstract identifies articles in the following areas: education and socialization, sex roles, employment, media, family, society and government, mental and physical health, family planning, history, literature and art, interpersonal relations, and women's liberation movement. There is also a short section on biography.

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

SEARCHING PERIODICAL INDEXES

Preliminary reading: Lancaster, F. Wilfrid. "Whither Libraries? or Wither Libraries." College and Research Libraries 39 (September 1978): 345-357.
Coser, Lewis. "The Future of the Book." The New Republic 182 (June 7, 1980): 24-28.

1. Divide into small groups.

2. Based on the preceding discussion, select one topic about which you would like to learn more.

3. Next, generate a list of at least 5 key terms which describe your subject interest (and could be used to search for more information on the subject).

4. Decide which of the following academic fields might have considered a facet of your topic.

	Yes	No
business	___	___
education	___	___
humanities	___	___
science and technology	___	___
social sciences	___	___

Then, if you have selected more than 1 field in #4, select the one most likely to have information on your question.

5. Move to the Reference Area in the Library and consult several issues and volumes of the index which matches your primary field for research.

For business literature, consult Business Periodicals Index.

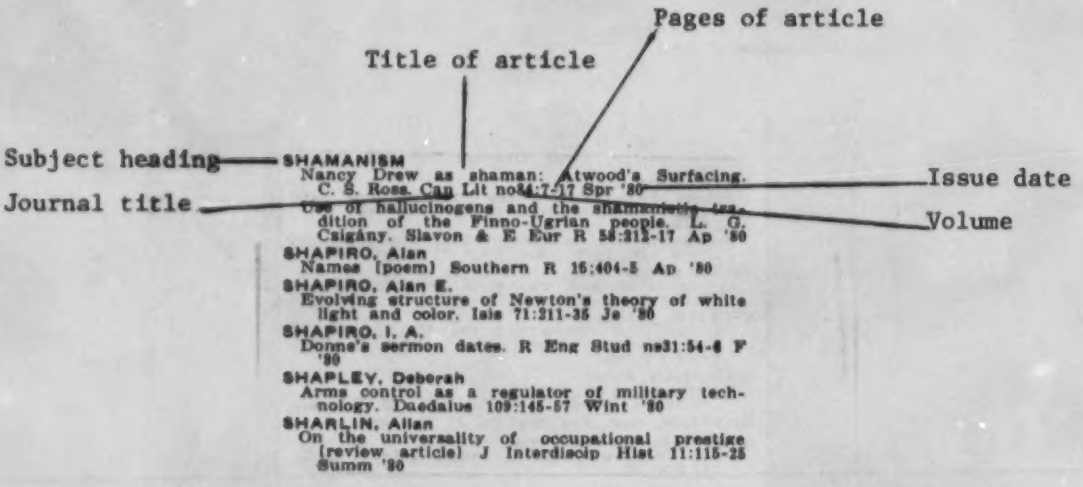
For education literature, consult Education Index.

For humanities literature, consult Humanities Index.

For science and technology literature, consult Applied Science and Technology Index.

For social sciences literature, consult Social Sciences Index.

Following is a typical section from a page in an index.


Pages of article
Title of article
Subject heading
Journal title
Issue date
Volume
SHAMANISM
Nancy Drew as shaman: Atwood's Surfacing. C. S. Ross. Can Lit no84:7-17 Spr '80
Use of hallucinogens and the shamanistic tradition of the Finno-Ugrian people. L. G. Csigány. Slavon & E Eur R 58:212-17 Ap '80
SHAPIRO, Alan
Names [poem] Southern R 15:404-5 Ap '80
SHAPIRO, Alan E.
Evolving structure of Newton's theory of white light and color. Isis 71:211-35 Je '80
SHAPIRO, I. A.
Donne's sermon dates. R Eng Stud ns31:54-6 F '80
SHAPLEY, Deborah
Arms control as a regulator of military technology. Daedalus 109:145-57 Wint '80
SHARLIN, Allan
On the universality of occupational prestige [review article] J Interdiscip Hist 11:115-25 Summ '80

Source: Humanities Index 7 (September 1980): 183.

If you find any of the key terms listed as subject headings, examine the citations listed below the heading. In your small group, discuss such questions as the following:

> What generalizations can you make about the subject headings that you found (and those you could not find) — i.e., what kinds of terms are used in an index?
>
> Do the titles of some of the articles suggest that they will be relevant to your information search?
>
> Do you find one or more journals are repeatedly publishing articles on your subject? (If so, their most current issues would be "candidates" for scanning if your subject was of current interest.)
>
> Do you find any authors who have published more than one article on the subject? (If so, they are probably subject experts, and you might expand your reference pool by determining what else they have written.)

If time permits, use your research terms to consult another index. Are the same subject headings used to identify material on that topic? Are the same articles listed? Can you determine any differences in the subject scope of the two indexes?

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

BIBLIOGRAPHY INSTRUCTION SHEET

THE RESEARCH TOPIC

Select a research topic with multidisciplinary facets; you are expected to investigate the literatures of the social sciences, humanities, and sciences. First determine the general topic you wish to research. Pick a subject about which you are interested or one which is related to other course work. Additional ideas can be obtained by browsing through the book collection, reading related encyclopedia articles, and examining citations in periodical indexes and abstracts. Once you have selected your area of interest, analyze it in terms of the following.

Basic Questions

What do I want to know? (Identify both main and subordinate questions.)

Time Questions

For which time spans do I want information? Am I interested in what was, what is, what will be, or what can be?

Limitation Questions

Is my research limited to a particular age group, sex, or geographic area? Who (individuals or groups) might have explored this topic already?

Aspect Questions

Am I interested in the topic's theoretical, applied, social/cultural, political, financial, or other components?

Subjective Aspect Questions

What are my values, prejudices, biases, and areas of ignorance in these areas? Will these prejudice or limit my research?

You should now have a "sense" of your topic. Next develop three research questions which - together - will allow you to develop an interdisciplinary bibliography on your topic. One question should be appropriate for researching the humanities literature; the second should allow you to investigate your topic through the social science literature; and the third should concern a scientific aspect of your subject.

THE RESEARCH STRATEGY

Next analyze your research questions in terms of the kinds of information you will need for each. Refer to "Categories of Library Research Access Tools" to identify the corresponding categories of access tools you will need to consult. Then consider the academic disciplines in each field which may have explored your topic. The intent of this bibliography assignment is to give you exposure to varied research tools in as many disciplines as possible,

so don't rely heavily on any one kind of research tool. In fact, no more than two references should come from the same reference source. Check with a librarian at this point to make sure that your topic (and three research questions) includes aspects that relate to the social sciences, sciences, and humanities, and requires consultation of a range of tools.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY PRODUCT

Librarians will be presenting you with information on key access tools to the literatures of the humanities, social sciences, and sciences. You will also learn about the information available in government documents, alternative presses, and nonprint sources. Select appropriate research tools from those presented each session; freely supplement that list, too. You must generate a list of 20 references from the humanities, social sciences, sciences, and government documents presentations (for a total of 80 references). Each week five of these 20 references must be read and annotated, except for the references from government documents. (An annotation is a summary of the contents.) These annotated references (following proper bibliographical convention) must be turned in a week after the presentation. In addition, a journal/description of your research strategy must accompany the references for the social sciences, humanities, and sciences components. You must also locate 5 references by consulting research tools for alternative press and nonprint resources. To review, you need the following:

	20 refs./5 annotated	20 refs.	5 refs.	journal
Social Sciences	X			X
Humanities	X			X
Sciences	X			X
Government Documents		X		
Nonprint and Alternative			X	

Five sample annotated references and a journal entry for the social sciences are attached.

During these weeks you will be developing a substantive bibliography. You can expect to modify your research questions as your investigation progresses, but your final interest should not vary too much from your initial focus or your early citations will be irrelevant. In other words, the final bibliography of the 75 best citations should form an integrated, interdisciplinary whole.

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

SOCIAL SCIENCES JOURNAL

Research Topic: Investigation of the manifestations of behavior which can be attributed to sex role socialization.

Social Sciences Subquestion: What, if any, psycholinguistic conventions can be attributed to sex role stereotyping?

To designate the research titles I wanted to consult in the social sciences, I consulted Sources of Information in the Social Sciences: A Guide to the Literature. I carefully reviewed the psychology, history, scoiology, and anthropology sections, especially the titles listed under "psycholinguistics" in the index of the volume. To obtain an overview of this topic, I first consulted The Encyclopedia of Psychology, but the information was dated — the publication date for the set was 1972. I then turned to the TESC card catalog where I found newer material under "psycholinguistics." Much broader, but of value, were selected titles listed under "Women's Studies - United States." The bibliography in one of the books in the catalog, Lakoff's Language and Woman's Place, referred me to another good monographic source: a chapter entitled "Form and Pathology in Relationship" in Gregory Bateson's Steps to an Ecology of Mind. I also located in the catalog a bibliography entitled New Feminist Scholarship: A Guide to Bibliographies, which referred me to She Said/He Said: An Annotated Bibliography of Sex Differences in Language, Speech, and Nonverbal Communication.

For periodical information, I consulted Women's Studies Abstracts, Social Sciences Index, Sociological Abstracts, and Psychological Abstracts. Since this is a new field of study, I began in each case with the most recent volumes. I found I could use the LC subject headings (which I had used to locate books) for Social Sciences Index, but I needed to supplement those terms for searching the other indexes. One of the best journal articles referenced a book entitled Pragmatics of Human Communication. I located this book through an author search in the TESC card catalog. I also used Social Sciences Citation Index to update several of the best journal references and, by consulting the Permuterm Subject Index, located several new articles through the key words in their titles. Finally, to locate journal material which was too recent to appear in the indexing tools, I browsed through the tables of contents for journals which I found repeatedly cited.

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

SOCIAL SCIENCES BIBLIOGRAPHY
Lenore Doyle
May 28, 1981

Research Question: What, if any. psycholinguistic conventions can be attributed to sex role stereotyping?

Selcted Bibliography:

Hass, Adelaide. "Male and Female Spoken Language Differences: Stereotypes and evidence." Psychological Bulletin 86 (May 1979): 616-26.

This article suggests that there are numerous differences of language usage between women and men. Characteristics noted in women's speech were emotion, a greater concern for politeness, and maintenance of human relationships. Women use more adverbs, which denotes a tendency to make value judgments, as compared with men's expressions of time, space, quantity, and destructive action. In sexually mixed groups, women speak less, and generally speak shorter sentences than do men. Men use more slang and stronger expletives than women; however, women increasingly are permitted the use of formerly taboo words. Conversely, men are still restricted in their use of euphemistic expressions like "oh dear" and "wow" because these are identified as expressions more appropriate to women. The evidence gathered in this paper does not indicate that any linguistic feature is exclusive to one sex; variation was found only in frequency of use.

Source: Women's Studies Abstracts 9(2): 31.

Kennedy, Carol W., and Camden, Carl T. "Gender Differences in Interruption Behavior: A Dominance Perspective." International Journal of Women's Studies 4:2 (March/April 1981): 135-142.

The results of this study indicated that among the 35 graduate students who participated in the study, women were interrupted more often than were men. In a cross-gender examination of interruption behavior, women interrupted men as frequently as men interrupted women. Furthermore, no appreciable gender difference was noted in response to being interrupted. The researchers concluded that, in fact, the women of this group "were found to be interrupted, to interrupt, and to speak following an interruption significantly more often than the graduate student men." The researchers noted the high level of education of the study group, and that all the participants were of equal status in their respective academic standings, which might lessen stereotypic sex role patterns of domination. It was also noted that women generally "must work harder than men in order to receive the same recognition," meaning that within this study group, the women may have been more

aggressive in their participation than might be expected. Another study indicated that males generally withdraw from female domination; therefore, it was difficult for the researchers to determine "whether the women in this study talked more, or the men talked less."

Source: Shelf browsing in periodical stacks

Lakoff, Robin T. Language and Woman's Place. New York: Harper and Row, 1975.

Lakoff discusses ways in which women perpetuate prejudice against themselves through the use of a "weakened" linguistic form, e.g., compound sentences that indicate indecisiveness, as in "This party isn't much fun, is it?" She further describes the psycho/social matrix in which women are taught - indeed, expected - to generate many such linguistic expressions as socially polite and unintrusive. Concerning linguistic sex role stereotyping, Lakoff makes the distinction that language does not create social change, but rather, social change creates language change.

Source: Stineman, Esther. Women's Studies: A Recommended Core Bibliography. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1979.

Martyna, Wendy. "Beyond the 'He/Man' Approach: The Case for Nonsexist Language." Signs 5 (Spring 1980) 565-86.

The author postulates that the generic use of "he/man" perpetuates potential economic, psychologic, and sociologic inequities against females. Noted is a textual study of educational materials in which the sex-specific "he" appears five to ten times more than the single generic "he." Another example states that, "The more education an individual attains, the better his occupation is likely to be, and the more money he is likely to earn." Martyna asserts that "cognitive confusion" is also a consequence of the generic masculine "which is particularly relevant for the academic disciplines."

Source: Social Science Citation Index 1980: 4:6494.

Pratt, Annis V. "The New Feminist Criticisms: Exploring the History of the New Space." Beyond Intellectual Sexism: A New Woman, A New Reality, by Joan Roberts. New York: David McKay Company, Inc., 1976.

As a feminist literary critic, Pratt traces women's literature (i.e., language use) from 1688 to the present in which she has discovered a "degree of continuity" in the material "that can be described as a self-contained universe following its own organic principles." Pratt claims that women novelists have traditionally used a distinct language technique that serves to "drown out" covert or implicit feminism while demonstrating explicit cultural norms. By doing so, the author "gets away with the unacceptable portrayal of women as human beings," presumably in defiance of a male stereotyped society. She cites Bronte, Eliot, Woolf, and Lessing as examples.

Source: TESC Card Catalog (Women's Studies - United States)

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

RESEARCH QUESTION FORMULATION EXERCISE

Purpose: To refine your understanding of the research question formulation process through a series of intellectual exercises.

INSTRUCTIONS

Select a research topic which is "researchable" — i.e., the kind of subject probably found in published literature — and multidisciplinary. A good topic might concern the philosophical outlook of 18th century Spain as represented by artistic renderings, scientific discoveries, and the populace's socioeconomic condition. Then:

(a) Generate a list of at least 3 subquestions. One should relate to the social sciences, one to the humanities, and one to the sciences.

(b) Identify the key words (and synonyms) in each subquestion.

(c) Decide which fields' literatures might have commented on each subquestion. In the above question, for instance, the fields of art, literature, religion, music, architecture, and dance should all be investigated in researching the humanities portion of the question.

(d) Decide which formats of material (e.g., books, encyclopedias, periodical articles) you would expect to contain the type of information you are seeking for each subquestion. Use "Categories of Library Research Access Tools" to select the categories of finding tools you would use to locate that information.**

(e) Consult "Periodical Indexes and Abstracts" to select appropriate indexes for consultation to test (and revise) your search terms and research questions.

(f) If time permits, go on to examine other relevant research tools.

(g) Lastly, prepare a brief report analyzing your strategy for the group as a whole.

**The process of search strategy articulated in letter (d) is taken from Cerise Oberman-Soraka. "Petals Around a Rose: Abstract Reasoning and Bibliographical Instruction." Talk given at the ACRL Bibliographic Instruction Section "Learning Theory in Action: Applications in Bibliographic Instruction," on July 1, 1980, at the American Library Association Annual Conference, New York.

Worksheet construction is based on the learning approach described in the following publication: Finkel, Don L. and Monk, G. Stephen. Contexts for Learning, A Teacher's Guide to the Design of Intellectual Experiences. Olympia, Washington: The Evergreen State College, 1978.

SOCIAL SCIENCE RESEARCH TOOLS

General Social Science Sources

REF
Z
7161
.W49
1973

White, Carl M. and Associates. Sources of Information in the Social Sciences, a Guide to the Literature. 2d ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1973.

A guide to information sources in the fields of general social sciences, history, geography, economics and business administration, sociology, anthropology, psychology, education, and political science. It has a brief section describing each discipline with a list of most important titles in each important sub-area of the discipline. Then it lists the major information sources, including abstracts and summaries, bibliographies, directories and bibliographical information, encyclopedias, handbooks and manuals, yearbooks, statistical sources, journals and organizations.

REF
H
41
.E6
1937

Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences, edited by Edwin R. A. Seligman. New York: Macmillan, 1937.

It is the comprehensive encyclopedia for the social sciences. The encyclopedia was designed to provide the scholar with a synopsis of the progress of her or his discipline. Arrangement is alphabetical, with long signed articles and bibliographies. The last volume contains an index.

RFF
H
40
.A2
I5

International Encyclopedia of the Social Sciences, edited by David L. Sills. New York: Macmillan, 1968-79.

Designed to complement, not to supersede, its predecessor (above). Articles on concepts, theories and methods comprise this set. In scope, it includes anthropology, economics, geography, history, law, political science, psychiatry, psychology, sociology, and statistics. Arrangement is alphabetical with an index in the last volume of the set.

INDEX
AREA
Table 11

Social Sciences Index. New York: Wilson, 197- . v.1- .

International Index 1907-1965
Social Sciences and Humanities Index 1965-1974
Social Sciences Index 1974-

It indexes a wide range of periodicals in the social sciences, which includes the fields of anthropology, area studies, economics, environmental science, geography, law and criminology, medical sciences, political science, psychology, public administration, sociology, and related subjects. Author and subject areas are provided for the articles indexed. It is published quarterly with annual cumulations.

INDEX AREA Table 13 — Social Science Citation Index. Philadelphia: Institute for Scientific Information, 1973- . v.1- .

An international interdisciplinary index to the literature of the social, behavioral, and related sciences. About 2000 journals are covered; many of them are selectively indexed. A citation index facilitates identification of articles which reference a key article. The index is issued three times a year, with the last issue providing the cumulated annual volume.

INDEX AREA Table 8 — Public Affairs Information Service Bulletin (P.A.I.S.). New York: Public Affairs Information Service, 1915- . v.1- .

A subject index to current literature relating to the policy-oriented literature of the academic social sciences: economics, political science, public administration, international law and relations, sociology, and demography. Coverage includes books, documents, pamphlets, reports of public and private agencies, and periodical articles. 1000 periodicals are indexed on a selective basis.

History Sources

REF Z 1236 .F77 1974 — Harvard Guide to American History, edited by Frank Friedel. Rev. ed. Cambridge: Belknap Press of Harvard University, 1974.

This is the most authoritative guide to the literature of American history. Volume I consists of sections dealing with methods, resources, materials and different aspects of American history. Volume II contains detailed reading lists arranged by historical period, and includes an extensive index of names.

INDEX AREA Table 8 — Historical Abstracts. Santa Barbara, CA: Clio Press with the International Social Science Institute, 1955- . v.1- .

This abstract index covers periodical literature in the field of history for the time period 1450 to 1978. Arrangement is by class in three sections: (1) general (bibliography, methodology, etc.), (2) topics (international methodology, etc.), and (3) area or country (Africa, Asia, the Pacific, Europe, Latin and North America). It has an annual subject and name index. Part A covers 1450-1914 and Part B 1914-1979.

INDEX AREA Table 8 — America: History and Life. Santa Barbara, CA: Clio Press with the International Social Science Institute, 1964- . v.1- .

It is the current abstract index to writings in American history. Like Historical Abstracts, it gives annotated bibliographical citations for periodical articles and uses a classified arrangement. It indexes over 500 U.S. and Canadian journals.

Sociology Sources

INDEX AREA Table 11 — Sociological Abstracts. New York: Sociological Abstracts, 1952- . v.1- .

An abstract index covering primarily periodical literature in the field of sociology. Each volume contains about 5000 abstracts

drawn from 110 sociological journals and selected coverage of an additional 400 other social science journals. It also contains abstracts of papers presented at annual meetings of the various sociological associations. Arrangement is classified in about 23 categories. Published six times per year, with subject and author indexes, its last issue provides a cumulated index for the year.

Psychology Sources

INDEX AREA Table 11

Psychological Abstracts. Lancaster, PA: American Psychological Association, 1927- . v.1- .

An abstract index covering primarily periodical literature in the field of psychology. It provides summaries of the work's literature in psychology and related disciplines. It covers over 850 journals, technical reports, monographs, and other scientific documents. Monthly issues have classified arrangement by sixteen major subject categories. There are annual author and subject indexes. Cumulated author and subject indexes cover the years 1927-1980.

Political Science Sources

INDEX AREA Table 12

A.B.C. Pol Sci; Advanced Bibliography of Contents: Political Science and Government. Santa Barbara, CA: ABC-Clio, 1969- . v.1- .

A guide to current political literature, foreign and domestic, in the fields of political science and government, and selected related fields of law, sociology, and cultural anthropology. Table of contents pages from about 300 journals comprise each issue. Issues are published six times per year. Entries in the annual index include: subject, author, law and court decisions and notes.

Education Sources

INDEX AREA Table 12

Education Index. New York: Wilson, 1929- .

Primarily a subject guide to periodical literature in the field of education, covering primary through higher education. It also includes some books, pamphlets, government documents, and research reports. Coverage and access points have varied through the years.

INDEX AREA Table 12

Current Index to Journals in Education (CIJE). New York: CCM Information Sciences, 1969- . v.1- .

Provides indexing for articles in over 300 education and education-oriented journals. "The majority of these publications represents the core periodical literature in the field of education." CIJE is a monthly companion to Research in Education. The same subject descriptors are used in both services; see the Thesaurus of ERIC Descriptors. Arranged in three main sections: Subject Index, Author Index, and Main Entry Section. The main entry section is arranged by broad subject area by descriptor groups. Issues are published monthly with an annual cumulation.

INDEX AREA Table 12 Resources in Education (Continues Research in Education). Washington, D.C.: U.S. Dept. of HEW, 1966- . v.1- .

A monthly abstract journal that covers report literature in the field of education, including research reports, curriculum material, master plans, and statistical data. Each issue contains approximately 1200 abstracts (called "resumes"). Most entries have complete bibliographic information about the report and information on how to order it. Issues are monthly with semi-annual and annual indexes providing access by author, subject, and institution.

Business and Economic Sources

INDEX AREA Table 12 Business Periodicals Index. New York: Wilson, 1958- . v.1- .

Subject index to articles in English published in periodicals in the field of business. The main section is arranged alphabetically by subject. Articles describing companies are indexed under the name of the company. A separate author listing of citations to book reviews follows the subject index; it is arranged alphabetically by author of the book that is reviewed. Issues are monthly with an annual cumulation.

INDEX AREA Table 12 Index of Economic Articles. Homewood, Ill.: R. D. Irwin, 1961- . v.1- .

This index covers articles in English published in professional economic journals from 1886-1975. Arrangement is in a classified subject approach with 23 main divisions based on the main subject areas in the field of economics. There is a separate author index. Basic bibliographic information is given in both classified and author sections.

Anthropology Sources

INDEX AREA Table 11 Abstracts in Anthropolcgy. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Periodicals, 1970- . v.1- .

An abstract index covering periodical literature in the fields of archaeology, cultural and physical anthropology, and linguistics. It is arranged in classified order and published quarterly. Each issue has an author and subject index. There is no annual cumulated index.

INDEX AREA Table 13 Harvard University. Catalog of the Peabody Museum Catalog. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1963.

This is a reproduction of the library catalog of the Peabody Museum at Harvard. This library contains one of the most important collections of anthropology materials in the U. S. Subject parameters include general and physical anthropology, ethnology and prehistoric archaeology. Document types include books, periodical articles, Festschriften, proceedings of Congresses, and pamphlets. It provides both author and subject access. Supplements update the catalog.

INDEX AREA Table 11

Human Relations Area Files. New Haven, Conn.: HRAF.

This collection of 3"x5" microfilm cards is a "highly indexed ethnographic library;" it is a vast ethnographic encyclopedia. Each microfilm image is a copy of a page of an article, book or manuscript which has been processed for the files. The data on the page have been analyzed at HRAF headquarters and annotated according to a system of categories of biocultural information. The categories are explained in the Outline of Cultural Materials and the Outline of World Cultures. The Bibliography of Sources Processed for the Files lists all sources currently available in the files.

ACCESS TO U.S. GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS

American Statistics Index, a Comprehensive Guide and Index to the Statistical Publications of the U.S. Government. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Information Service, 1973- .

Though called an index, this annual publication with monthly supplements covers a vast range of both domestic and foreign statistics. In the first (1973) annual, coverage is concerned with: population and housing; demographic characteristics; living conditions; consumer prices and expenditures; manpower, employment and earnings; science and education; health, safety and vital statistics; social insurance and welfare; and law enforcement. Companion coverage of the government's remaining statistical output in the general subject areas of economic activity and natural resources begins with 1974.

Index to Publications of the U.S. Congress. Washington, D.C.: Congressional Information Service, 1970- .

This ambitious service offers abstracts of the following types of Congressional publications: committee hearings, committee prints, House and Senate documents, House and Senate reports, House and Senate miscellaneous publications, Senate executive reports, Senate executive documents. There is a detailed index of subjects and names (including names of witnesses at hearings) plus an index of bills, reports and document numbers, and one of committee and subcommittee chairmen.

Cumulative Subject Index to the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications. 1900-1971. Compiled by William W. Buchanan and Edna M. Kanely. Washington, D.C.: Carrollton Press, 1973.

Merging the numerous annual indexes of the Monthly Catalog with the two decennial and one six-month index (July-Dec. 1934), plus new indexing for the previously unindexed issues of June 1906-Dec. 1908, this provides a subject approach in one alphabet to over 800,000 government publications from a 72-year period.

Cumulative Title Index to U.S. Public Documents, 1789-1976. Compiled by Daniel W. Lester, Sandra K. Faull, and Lorraine E. Lester. Arlington, VA: U.S. Historical Documents Institute, 1979.

Contains a single alphabet listing of the titles of publications contained in the Public Documents Library of the Government Printing Office.

Federal Index. Cleveland, Ohio: Predicasts, Inc., 1979- .

The Federal Index covers the basic information in the Congressional Record, the Federal Register, the Weekly Compilation of Presidential Documents, Law Week, and the Washington Post. It serves as a guide to the basic information sources published by the Federal Government.

Index to U.S. Government Periodicals. Chicago: Infordata International, Inc., 1970- .

This affords access to the materials contained in the periodicals produced by more than one hundred agencies of the U.S. Government. There is some duplication with other indexes such as the P.A.I.S. and Readers Guide to Periodical Literature, but the majority of periodicals are not indexed elsewhere.

Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications. Washington, D.C., GPO, 1895- .

A current bibliography of publications issued by all branches of the government. It includes both the Congressional and the department and bureau publications. Each issue contains general instructions for ordering documents, and a list of the documents published during the month. Arrangement is by the department and bureau, with indication for each publication of its full title, date, paging, price, and Superintendent of Documents classification number.

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DOCUMENTS EXERCISE

You and your partner will be assigned two questions to answer. Use the following procedure in answering them.

1. Find the answer to the question in one of the publications listed on the "Access to U. S. Government Documents" bibliography.

2. Write down the government document that best answers the question (including its complete citation and Superintendent of Documents classification number).

3. Also note the complete reference for the source, including its volume, issue number, page, and date, and the abstract number.

EXAMPLE

Question: I understand the federal government published an encyclopedia on North American Indians in the late 70's. What is the title of the document?

Answer: Handbook of North American Indians, ed. by William C. Sturtevant. Washington, D. C.: Smithsonian Institution, 1978. SI 1.20/2:8. Source: Monthly Catalog, September 1978, no. 1006, page 328, entry number 78-18455.

1. Find three articles in government periodicals about acid rain. Under how many headings can the articles be found?

2. How many bills has Slade Gorton introduced since being sworn in an a senator?

3. I want to begin raising rabbits as a hobby. How should I care for them?

4. I interested in starting a small flower shop. What do I need to get started?

5. Locate the speech that Reagan made the day he was shot.

6. What were the hydrological consequences of the Mount St. Helens eruption?

7. Find the hearings relating to the ERA.

8. Trace the evolution of the AWACS controversy in Congressional publications.

9. Why is the basis for the Consumer Price Index being changed? What will happen to the inflation rate?

10. Chart the growth in auto imports into the U. S. from 1975-1979.

11. What percent change has there been in the population of the state of Washington between 1970-1980?

12. Name three of the Smithsonian publications.

ARTS AND HUMANITIES RESEARCH TOOLS

General Humanities Sources

REF Z 5579 .R63

Rogers, Robert A. The Humanities; a Selective Guide to Information Sources. Littleton, Colo.: Libraries Unlimited, 1974.

This is a guide to information sources in the humanities. The main sections of the text treat Philosophy, Religion, Visual Arts, Performing Arts, and Language and Literature, using the following pattern for each of these five areas: (1) Trends, (2) Accessing Information, and (3) Principal Information Sources. Background information about the history and development of the field is presented in each Trends chapter. An analysis of the major divisions of the field, classification schemes, subject headings, and other topics related to the information retrieval is given in each Accessing Information chapter. The third chapter for each area consists of a lengthy, annotated bibliography in classified arrangement. There are author and title indexes to the 1376 information sources described.

REF CB 5 .D52

Dictionary of the History of Ideas: Studies of Selected Pivotal Ideas. Philip P. Wiener, ed.-in-chief. New York: Scribner, 1973-74.

The set contains substantive articles on the history of ideas in a wide range of topics in intellectual history. There is an emphasis on interdisciplinary, cross-cultural relations, with a view to helping "establish some sense of unity of human thought and its cultural manifestation in a world of ever-increasing specialization and alienation." — *Pref.* Bibliographies are included, and a series of "see also" references at the end of each article serves to link related topics. A separate index volume greatly facilitates use of the work.

INDEX AREA Table 13

Humanities Index. New York: Wilson, 1974- . v.1- .

Subject fields indexed include archaeology and classical studies, area studies, folklore, history, language and literature, literary and political criticism, performing arts, philosophy, religion and theology, and related subjects. Over 250 journal titles are indexed. There are author and subject entries and a separate book review section. Issues are published quarterly with annual cumulations. Previous to 1974, it was part of Social Sciences and Humanities Index.

INDEX AREA Table 13

Arts and Humanities Citation Index. Philadelphia: Inst. for Scientific Information, 1978- . v.1- .

This is a "multidisciplinary index to the journal literature of the arts and humanities. It covers every substantive item in each journal issue indexed: articles, letters, editorials, notes, meeting abstracts, discussions, corrections, errata, poems, short stories, excerpts from books, plays, music scores, chronologies, bibliographies, discographies, filmographies, etc.; and reviews of books, films,

records, art exhibits, TV and radio programs, and dance, music, and theatrical performances." — *Introd.* Over 900 journals are covered. Illustrations of works of art, musical scores, etc., are also indicated.

Issues are published quarterly with an annual cumulation. Each issue is in two physical parts: (1) Guide and journal lists; Citation index; "Permuterm" subject index; and (2) Source index; Corporate index. The approach to format and indexing is patterned on the Science Citation Index and Social Sciences Citation Index.

Philosophy Sources

REF
B
41
.E5

Encyclopedia of Philosophy. Paul Edwards, ed.-in-chief. New York: Macmillan, [1967].

Designed "to cover the whole of philosophy as well as many of the points of contact between philosophy and other disciplines, The Encyclopedia treats Eastern and Western philosophy, it deals with ancient, medieval, and modern philosophy, and it discusses the theories of mathematicians, physicists, biologists, sociologists, psychologists, moral reformers, and religious thinkers where these have had an impact on philosophy." — *Introd.* Nearly 1500 signed articles — about 900 of them on individual philosophers — were contributed by an international group of some 500 scholars. The final volume includes an index.

INDEX
AREA
Table 14

The Philosopher's Index; an International Index to Philosophical Periodicals. Bowling Green, Ohio: Bowling Green Univ., 1967- v.1- .

It is an index to major American and British philosophical periodicals, selected journals in other languages, and related interdisciplinary publications, with separate author and subject listings.

With the volume covering 1969, abstracts (usually written by the authors of the articles indexed) are included if available. The index is published quarterly with annual cumulations.

Religion and Mythology Sources

REF
BL
31
.E4

Encyclopaedia of Religion and Ethics. James Hastings, ed., with the assistance of John A. Selbie and Louis H. Gray. Edinburgh, Clark, N.Y.: Scribner, 1908-27.

The most comprehensive work in this class in English, it includes articles on all religions; ethical systems and movements; religious beliefs and anthropology, mythology, folklore, biology, psychology, economics, and sociology; and names of persons and places connected with any of these subjects. The articles are signed with full bibliographies.

REF
BL
25
.M8
1964

Mythology of All Races. Louis Herbert Gray, ed., v.1, 3, 6, 9-12; John Arnott Macculloch and G. F. Moore, eds., v.2, 4-5, 7-8, 13. Boston: Archaeological Inst. of America, Marshall Jones Co., 1916-32.

An important set which contains valuable reference material on mythology from many cultures and time periods. The general index makes it the most useful single reference work in the field available in English.

REF
DS
102.8
.E496

Encyclopaedia Judaica. [Jerusalem]: Encyclopaedia Judaica; New York: Macmillan, [1972].

It offers a comprehensive and up-to-date view of world Jewry in about 25,000 articles by an international list of contributors. Most articles are signed with initials. All but the briefest entries carry bibliographies (with preference given to English-language materials when quality studies are available in English).

INDEX
AREA
Table 14

American Theological Library Association. Index to Religious Periodical Literature; an Author and Subject Index to Periodical Literature, including an Author Index to Book Reviews. Prep. by libraries of the American Theological Library Association. Chicago: Amer. Theological Lib. Assoc., 1953- . v.1- .

Indexes religious and archaeological periodicals from the United States and other countries. It is Protestant in viewpoint, but indexes a number of Catholic and Jewish periodicals. Each volume includes a listing of book reviews. It is published annually with cumulated volumes.

INDEX
AREA
Table 14

Religion Index One: Periodicals. Chicago: American Theological Lib. Assoc., 1978- . v.1- .

Subtitle: A subject index to periodical literature, including an author index with abstracts and a book review index.

Represents a change of title for the Index to Religious Periodical Literature. Follows the policies of the earlier title and employs the three-part arrangement introduced with the 1975 Index: (1) Subject index; (2) Author index with abstracts; and (3) Book review index.

REF
GR
66
.A2

Abstracts of Folklore Studies. Austin, Tex.: Amer. Folklore Soc., 1963- . v.1- .

Arrangement is by periodical in which the articles appears. The abstracts are issued quarterly with an annual subject index.

Language and Literature Sources

REF
PN
41
.C3
1973

Cassell's Encyclopaedia of World Literature. Rev. J. Buchanan-Brown, gen. ed. London: Cassell, [1973].

The first volume includes entries for histories of national literatures, literary genres, literary movements, schools, themes, and specific literary terms. V.2-3 contain brief biographical sketches of literary figures, plus the occasional entry for individual literary works.

REF
PE
1625
.N53
1933

Murray, Sir James Augustus Henry. New English Dictionary on Historical Principles: Founded Mainly on the Materials Collected by the Philological Society. Oxford: Clarendon Pr., 1888-1933.

The purpose of this great dictionary of the language is to show the history of every word from the date of its introduction into the language. It gives differences in meaning, spelling, pronunciation, and usage, at different periods of the last 800 years,

supporting such information by numerous quotations from the works of more than 5000 authors of all periods, including all writers before the 16th century and as many as possible of the important writers since then. The vocabulary is intended to include all words now in use or known to have been in use since 1150, excluding only words which had become obsolete by 1150. The complete work has a total vocabulary of 414,825 words and includes 1,827,306 quotations.

The supplementary volume is a partial, not a complete, supplement. It basically includes new words and senses of the past 50 years, with inclusion also of: (1) other items of modern origin and currency omitted in the main work; (2) earlier evidence of American uses; and (3) some correction or amplification of previous definitions to bring the work into line with recent research. Recent words added include scientific and technical terms, colloquialisms, and slang - American, British, and colonial - and a larger proportion of proper names than in the original work.

REF
PN
1022
.G7
1978

Granger, Edith. Granger's Index to Poetry. 6th ed., completely rev. and enl., indexing anthologies publ. through Dec. 31, 1970. Ed. by William James Smith. New York: Columbia Univ. Pr., 1973.

It indexes a large number of standard and popular collections of poetry. The title and first-line indexes are combined, followed by an author index and a subject index.

The 6th ed. indexes a total of 514 volumes, 114 of which are new volumes or new editions of anthologies indexed in Granger's for the first time. The first edition was published in 1904; a current supplement covers 1970-1977.

INDEX
AREA
Table 13

Modern Language Association of America. MLA International Bibliography of Books and Articles on the Modern Languages and Literatures. 1921- .

This is a very useful bibliography. From 1921 to 1955 it was entitled American Bibliography and was limited to writings by Americans on the literatures of various countries, such as English, American, French, Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, and Germanic. In the 1956-62 publication, the title changed to Annual Bibliography and coverage extended to include writers in other languages. From 1963 to date, the title has been MLA International Bibliography. Selections are made from various book sources and from a basic master list of many hundreds of periodicals in the field of modern languages and literatures in both English and foreign languages. Author indexes have appeared in some volumes. There are no cumulations.

Visual Arts Sources

REF
N
31
.E4833

Encyclopedia of World Art. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1959-68.

This set was published simultaneously in Italian and English. The English-language edition corresponds to the Italian, with some minor changes and three major differences: (1) more cross references; (2) a more extensive article on the art of the Americas; and (3) some 300 separate, short biographies added to give more ready

access to information about persons treated in longer monographic articles.

Contributors are specialists from many parts of the world. Articles are signed and include extensive bibliographies. The subject matter covers "architecture, sculpture, and painting, and every other man-made object that, regardless of its purpose or technique, enters the field of esthetic judgment because of its form or decoration." — *Pref.* Approximately half of each volume consists of plates arranged to illustrate the articles. Its scope includes all countries and all periods.

INDEX
AREA
Table 15

Art Index. New York: Wilson, 1930- . v.1- .

Subtitle (varies): A quarterly author & subject index to publications in the fields of archaeology, architecture, art history, arts & crafts, city planning, fine arts, graphic arts, inudstrial design, interior design, landscape design, photography and films, and related subjects.

The index now covers about 489 American and foreign periodicals. The method of indexing differs somewhat from that followed in the other special indexes issued by the same publisher, so the Explanatory Notes should be consulted before using this set.

INDEX
AREA
Table 15

The Worldwide Art Catalogue Bulletin. New York: Worldwide Books, 1963/64- . v.1- .

The Worldwide Art Center was established in 1962 to meet the need for up-to-date information on art exhibits around the world. Over 900 art museums and galleries in 30 countries send exhibition catalogs to the Center. The Worldwide Art Catalogue Bulletin provides the only central record of new and significant art catalogs with descriptions and reviews by art experts. In addition, art catalogs may be purchased through the Center.

INDEX
AREA
Table 15

Columbia University, Libraries. Avery Architectural Library. Avery Index to Architectural Periodicals. 2d ed. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1973.

This is a photographic reproduction of the Library's card file. It indexes articles on architecture in its widest sense, including archaeology, decorative arts, interior decoration, furniture, landscape architecture, city planning, and housing. Periodicals in non-Western alphabets are not included. Supplements to the new edition update the index.

Drama and Theater Arts Sources

REF
PN
1625
.G3
1969

Gassner, John and Quinn, Edward. The Reader's Encyclopedia of World Drama. New York: Crowell, 1969.

In addition to entries for playwrights, selected titles, and types of drama, there are articles giving brief historical surveys of the development of the theater in individual countries. Articles are signed with the initials of the contributor, and there are some bibliographical references. The appendix lists "basic documents in dramatic theory."

REF Z 5781 .P53 — Play Index, 1949-1952, 1953-1960, 1961-1967, 1968-1972, 1973-1977 - . New York: Wilson, 1953-78- .

Each volume is in four parts: (1) the main list, arranged by author, title, and subject; (2) a list of the collections indexed; (3) cast analysis, listing each play under type of cast (male, female, mixed, puppet) and further by number of characters; and (4) directory of publishers. All types of plays are indexed, including translations into English. The dictionary catalog arrangement and the large amount of subject indexing are particularly helpful.

INDEX AREA Table 15 — The New York Times Theater Reviews, 1920-1970. New York: New York Times, 1971.

A reprinting in chronological sequence of reviews of theater productions as they appeared in the New York Times. Appendixes list awards and prizes, and productions and runs by season. There are also indexes of titles, production companies, and personal names.

Dance Sources

REF GV 1585 .C5 1967 — Chujoy, Anatole and Manchester, P. W., comps. The Dance Encyclopedia. Rev. and enl. ed. New York: Simon and Schuster, 1967.

Includes long, encyclopedic articles on various forms of the dance written by specialists, with briefer articles covering biography, special ballets, types of dances, terms used in dancing, ballet, etc.

REF Z 7514 .D2 N462 1974 — New York Public Library. Dictionary Catalog of the Dance Collection, Performing Arts Research Center. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1974.

About 225,000 photographically reproduced catalog cards. The Collection concerns historical, theatrical, educational, religious and recreational aspects of the dance, the material ranging from books, periodicals, playbills and letters, to films, scrapbooks, tapes and notated dance scores.

Music Sources

REF ML 100 .A64 1972 — Apel, Willi. Harvard Dictionary of Music. 2d ed., rev. and enl. Cambridge: Belknap Pr. of Harvard Univ. Pr., 1969.

The dictionary emphasizes the historical point of view. It contains deifinitions of all kinds, including many used in musical performance, and articles on music history, aesthetics, and theory. The bibliographies list books, periodical articles, and references to examples of music.

REF ML 100 .N48 — The New Grove Dictionary of Music and Musicians. Ed. by Stanley Sadie. London: Macmillan; Washington, D. C.: Grove's Dictionaries of Music, 1980. 20 v.

This is the standard encyclopedia in English covering the field from earliest times; it is international in coverage. It includes musical history, theory, and practice; terms; biographies; songs and

operas, but does not give opera plots. There are signed articles by specialists, bibliographies, and work lists of composers.

INDEX AREA Table 15

Music Index: the Key to Current Music Periodical Literature. Detroit: Information Service, 1950- . v.1- .

It indexes, by author and subject, more than 300 periodicals representing various aspects of the music field, ranging from musicology to the teaching of music. It provides complete indexing for musical periodicals, and indexes articles pertinent to music in some more general publications. It includes obituaries, book reviews, and reviews of music performances and recordings, and is published monthly with annual cumulations to 1975.

Acknowledgement: Many of these annotations are based on those in Sheehy, Eugene P. Guide to Reference Books. 9th ed. Chicago: American Library Association, 1976.

SMALL PRESSES: AN ALTERNATIVE VOICE

Small presses are a great source of information and literature that usually cannot be found in the material put out by large, corporate publishers. Small presses publish both books and magazines, and include political, literary, regional, and specialized publishers. There are two major characteristics of alternative presses. The publisher is basically noncommercial and concern for ideas, rather than profit, is the motivation for publication. A second characteristic is subject matter: social responsibility or creative expression, or usually a combination of both, characterizes the alternative presses.

The small press movement of today began in the 1960's with the underground press "publishing" — i.e., mimeographing — political and literary material of the newly emerging counterculture. This material was hastily produced and available mostly on a regional basis. In the later 1960's and since, many presses have started up around issues. For example, there are now presses that are devoted solely to the concerns of Blacks, Women, Chicanos, and Native Americans, or to energy, environment, and other issues.

Most small presses tend to be two- or three-person, kitchen-table operations, with small readerships. They publish anything and everything from four-page fliers, to "little magazines," to full-blown slick periodicals. There are also hundreds of small book companies that manage to turn out a handful of publications a year. These small companies are sometimes formed as collectives, sometimes as small businesses, but almost always the people working on the press share all the tasks required to print and distribute their literature and information. The work includes writing, typing, editing, office work, doing the layout, proofing, pasting up, and decision making. Most small presses have few, if any, paid staff. Often the presses generate only enough income to cover the costs of publishing.

What small presses have in common is that they usually publish material that corporate publishers will not publish, either because it is too controversial, or, even more important, because it is not expected to make money. One small press publisher said that the values of corporate publishers "are not culture but currency" and that "the more their motives triumph, the less literature gains." Books on environmental issues have often been passed over by the large publishing companies. For example, none of the large publishing companies were interested in publishing Ernest Callenbach's Ecotopia, so he created his own press, the Banyan Tree Press, and published it himself. Bantam later picked it up, of course. Wendell Berry's book The Unsettling of America was published by the Sierra Club.

The Seal Press, a feminist press in Seattle, is currently trying to raise funds to publish a book that the corporate publishers turned down because it supposedly would not be a big seller. The book is called Getting Free

and is a self-help book for battered women. The concern of the Seal Press is to get the book out to the women who need it, not whether they can make money on it.

The Feminist Press was begun by Florence Howe and a group of people who were interested in publishing books by and about women — a proposal which publishers told Howe was "uncommercial." The press started publishing nonsexist children's books in 1971 and since has published such classic works of women's literature as Life in the Iron Mills by Elizabeth Harding Davis and the Yellow Wallpaper by Charlotte Perkins Gillman. The press has now been in business for 10 years and has a backlist of some 60 titles. However, the Feminist Press has survived on a very minimal budget, supported in part by foundation grants from the Ford Foundation and the Rockefeller Family Fund.

Small press journals have a relatively small readership which is regionally dispersed, so that they have no chance of gaining substantial revenues from advertising. Instead, these journals have to derive their income from circulation. Their circulation, in turn, is largely limited to subscriptions, acquired primarily through direct mail. Newsstand sales, which are at the mercy of large-scale distributors, hardly ever merit the cost. The small press must also seek subscriptions under special handicaps. Because it cannot offset its circulation costs by advertising revenue, it cannot offer the kind of discounts the larger publications offer.

The small press is also more dependent than the larger media on the post office, which is continually pushing its rates upward. Mailing costs are much higher for publications that do not have regional distribution points. Obviously, small journals are at an economic disadvantage. However, the little magazines which have survived are committed to providing genuinely informative material. Small presses are often the only places where art and ideas can flourish. The small press is the only medium where serious analysis and programs can be presented and discussed, and where the germs of future movements can be nourished. What has sustained small press growth in the last two decades, and what will continue to sustain it increasingly, is the viability of the limited press run; the small press will continue to serve a multitude of limited, often specialized markets.

The numbers and influence of small press publications are growing. There are more small, independent, alternative and radical publishers today than at any previous time. The topics which the alternative presses cover reflect the developing concerns of independent thinkers and the changing emphases of socially concerned people. These subjects eventually find their way into the mainstream of publishing, but they are usually diluted and distilled. For example, mainstream newspapers mention in passing the protests in Europe against the nuclear arms buildup, and they have practically forgotten the events in El Salvador, while alternative newspapers, such as In These Times and the Guardian, give full coverage to these events, and analyze their importance. There are several small presses which specialize in publishing poetry, a form of literature which has, for the most part, been ignored by the large publishers. There is a great deal of information which can only

be found in small press publications.

Small press publications are seldom indexed in the usual reference sources. There are, however, several reference sources that will enable you to find information on small press publications.

SOURCES OF ALTERNATIVE INFORMATION IN THE TESC LIBRARY

The items cited in this list are general guides to alternative information. For material dealing specifically with women and minorities, consult the two bibliographies (available at the Reference Desk): Library Bibliographies and Resource Guides on Materials by and about Third World People, and Women: Reference and Bibliographic Sources in The Evergreen State College Library Collection.

INDEX AREA Table 16 — Access; the Supplementary Index to Periodicals. Jan/April 1975- . Syracuse, NY: Gaylord Brothers, Inc.

Access serves as a complement to the existing general periodical indexes such as Reader's Guide. It provides information about the contents of magazines not otherwise indexed, including regional and city magazines, as well as general and special interest periodicals. Among the periodicals indexed are Mother Jones, Backpacker, Bicycling, and Village Voice.

INDEX AREA Table 14 — Alternative Press Index. v.1-9; v.12. July/Dec. 1969-77, 1980- . Baltimore, MD: Alternative Press Center.

The Alternative Press Index is an index to a variety of alternative and radical publications such as Cuba Review, Northwest Passage, Radical America, and Science for the People. It provides access to "facts, thoughts, and theories which are being turned out by the revolutionary movement of this country and of the world." It is an indispensable guide for anyone seeking references to information not found in most other indexes.

REF Z 7164 .S66 T36a — Alternatives in Print: An International Catalog of Books, Pamphlets, Periodicals, and Audiovisual Materials. 1971- . New York: Neal Schuman. Library has current year only.

This work provides information to alternative presses — i.e., noncommercial publishers whose basic concern is ideas, not profit. It serves two functions: to provide up-to-date ordering information to nearly 2600 presses, many of which cannot be located through standard library tools; and to pull together in a bibliography works which can be classified as alternative. The first section is the catalog of publishers which contains the complete publications list of each publisher and their addresses. The other sections provide author and title indexes to all books and pamphlets in the catalog of publishers, and separate title indexes for all periodicals, audiorecordings, films, slide shows, and videotapes listed,

as well as a subject index to presses publishing on particular subjects and a geographic index to the publishers.

REF
Z
6944
.L5
D5

International Directory of Little Magazines and Small Presses. Paradise, CA: Dustbooks, 1973/74- .

This directory is an international listing of small presses and little magazines. There are subject and geographical indexes to the listings. An excellent guide to small, independent publishers.

INDEX
AREA
Table 16

New Periodicals Index. 1977-78. Boulder, CO: Mediaworks, Ltd.

This source indexes such periodicals as CoEvolution Quarterly, National NOW Times, Solar Energy Digest, and Yoga Journal. It identifies information on "the New Culture, the still-evolving manifestation of the recent wave of change in technology, spiritual life, lifestyles, energy, ecology, health, diet, feminism, community, art, music, politics and the media."

INDEX
AREA
Table 16

Popular Periodical Index. Jan/June 1973- . Camden, NJ: Popular Periodical Index.

Another index devoted to periodicals not included in the standard periodical indexes. There is much overlap between Popular Periodical Index and Access. However, this resource does index some periodicals not included in Access such as Rolling Stone.

RESEARCH TOOLS FOR NONPRINT/MEDIA INFORMATION

General Nonprint/Media Sources

SHELVED WITH NATIONAL UNION CATALOG

U. S. Library of Congress. Library of Congress National Union Catalog -- Motion Pictures and Filmstrips. Totowa, New Jersey: Rowman and Littlefield; Ann Arbor, Michigan: Edwards, 1953-1972.

"Includes entries for all motion pictures and filmstrips (but not for microfilms) currently cataloged or recataloged on L. C. printed cards.... Attempts to cover all educational motion pictures and filmstrips released in the United States and Canada...." — *Introd.*

Superseded by:

_____ Films and Other Materials for Projections, 1973-1978. Totowa, New Jersey: Rowman and Littlefield; Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1978, 1979.

The change of title is intended "to reflect the inclusion in 1973 of cataloging data for sets of slides and other transparencies." — *Foreword.*

_____ Audiovisual Materials 1979. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1980.

Coverage expanded to include video recordings and kits.

INDEX AREA Table 15

International Index to Multi-media Information. Pasadena, Calif.: Audiovisual Associates, 1970- . v.1- .

The index covers audio recordings, charts, dioramas, filmstrips, flash cards, games, globes, kits, machine-readable data files, maps, microforms, models, motion pictures, realia, slides, transparencies, and video recordings. It indexes from 47 periodicals by title, media type, personal names, series titles, and subjects.

INDEX AREA Table 15

Multi Media Reviews Index. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Pierian Pr., 1970-72.

It indexes media reviews published in a wide range of periodicals. The index is divided in four sections: (1) Films and videotapes; (2) Filmstrips; (3) Records and tapes; and (4) Miscellaneous.

Continued by:

Media Review Digest. Ann Arbor, Mich.: Pierian Pr., 1973- .

"The only complete guide to reviews of non-book media."

Films

The Evergreen Library 16mm film and video recording collection is located in the Washington State Film Library. The films and video recordings are indexed in the card catalog, and in a separate catalog, Film and Video Cassette Catalog, available at the Reference Desk. In addition, the Washington State Film Library collection of audiovisual materials is available at Evergreen and the index to the collection is in Reference.

Sources:

See General Sources above.

REF
PN
1998
.A57

The American Film Institute Catalog of Motion Pictures Produced in the United States. New York: Bowker, 1971- . (In progress)

It is to be in 19 volumes, covering feature films, short films, and newsreels from 1893 through 1970.

Feature films of 1921-30 are listed alphabetically by title in the first volume thus far published. For each film is given, as applicable: (1) identification and physical description; (2) production credits; (3) cast credits; and (4) description of contents (i.e., genre, source, and summary of the film). The second volume offers an index of credits, and an index by subject.

REF
PN
1997.85
.E55

Enser, A. G. S. Filmed Books and Plays: a List of Books and Plays from which Films Have Been Made, 1928-1974. Rev. cumulated ed. London: Deutsch, [1975].

This 1975 edition cumulated the compiler's list for 1928-49 and its supplements, and added titles through 1974. Access is possible from the film title, the original title when the film title differs from the published book, and from author's name.

REF
PN
1993.3
.I544

International Film Guide. London: Tantivy Pr.; New York: A. S. Barnes, 1963- .

It offers an annual survey of film production in countries throughout the world (50 countries in the 1978 volume), reviews of outstanding films, biographical sketches of prominent directors, as well as directories of film festivals, archives, services, and magazines. There is a table of contents and list of films reviewed, but no general index.

REF
PN
1993.45
.H27

Halliwell, Leslie. Halliwell's Film Guide. 2d ed. New York: Scribner, 1980.

An alphabetical title listing of English-language feature-length films, it indicates the compiler's rating for each, country of origin, year of release, running time, credits (production, writer, director, photography, music, etc.), cast, synopsis, assessment and notes on significance, and, for about a fifth of the items, brief comment from well-known critics. It aims "to include every film which seemed likely or worthy of remembrance by the keen film-

goer or student, whether with affection for its own sake as good entertainment, for showcasing memorable works by a particular talent, for sheer curiosity value or for box office success." — *Introd.* Outstanding silent films, and a selection of foreign language films are also added.

REF
Z
5784
.M9B64

Bowles, Stephen E., comp. Index to Critical Film Reviews in British and American Film Periodicals, together with: Index to Critical Reviews of Books about Film. New York: Burt Franklin, [1974]. 3 v. in 2.

Indexes "all articles designated as 'reviews,' and includes, as well, those articles which deal with the entirety of a film (rather than a restricted aspect)" (*Introd.*) appearing in some 31 British and American film journals. In general, a full run of the journal is indexed through 1971; 1939 is the earliest publication date. Entry is by title of the film, with indexes by directors and film reviewers. The separate section of "Critical reviews of books about film" is arranged by book title, with author, reviewer, and subject indexes.

INDEX
AREA
Table 15

New York Times Film Reviews, 1913-1968. New York: New York Times and Arno Pr., 1970- .

It offers photographic reprints of film reviews as they appeared in the New York Times newspaper for the time period indicated. About 16,000 reviews are indexed by titles, persons, and corporations. The appendix includes a section of reviews inadvertently omitted from earlier volumes, lists of film awards, and a selection of portraits.

Biennial supplements are being issued, beginning with the 1969-70 volume published in 1971.

INDEX
AREA
Table 15

Film Literature Index. Albany, N. Y.: Filmdex, Inc., 1974- . v.1- .

Subtitle: A quarterly author-subject index to the international literature of film.

This is an index to periodical literature on the film. Some 300 periodicals are scanned for pertinent articles; many of the journals, of course, are indexed only selectively. Reviews of books on the film are listed under "Book reviews." There are entries for individual film titles, as well as for personal names and subjects.

INDEX
AREA
Table 15

International Index to Film Periodicals. New York: Bowker, 1973- . v.1- .

A project of the International Federation of Film Archives (FIAF), this is a cooperative effort of indexers in 24 film archives throughout Europe and North America. The annual volumes represent a cumulation of entries originally produced on cards and distributed to subscribers to the card service at frequent intervals throughout the year. It indexes about 60 periodicals devoted exclusively to the film, and selected "as being representative of the countries

where they are published, and as containing articles, reviews, etc., likely to be of lasting interest from an aesthetic or critical point of view." — *Pref. 1972.* This is a classed listing, with separate sections for reviews and studies of individual films and for biography.

Audio Recordings

The Evergreen Library collection is either located in cassette form integrated with other materials in the main collection, or in disc and tape form in a closed collection. All audio recordings are indexed in the card catalog by composer, performer, title of work or album, and subject (musical form). (See Library Interim Audio Collection Policy for additional information.)

Sources:

SHELVED WITH NATIONAL UNION CATALOG

U. S. Library of Congress. Library of Congress National Union Catalog -- Music and Phonorecords. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1953-72.

Superseded by:

_____ Music, Books on Music, and Sound Recordings. Washington, D. C.: Library of Congress, 1973- .

"Music in the broadest sense, including music scores, sheet music, libretti, and books about music and musicians, is covered in this catalog. It also contains entries for sound recordings of all kinds, whether these are musical, educational, literary, or political." — *Foreword.* In addition to Library of Congress printed cards, cards supplied by seven cooperating libraries with extensive music collections are reproduced in the catalog.

SHELVED BY CARD CATALOG

Schwann-1 Record and Tape Guide. Boston: Schwann Publs., 1949- .

This is a useful guide to currently available records and tapes. Sections of the catalog include: New Listings; Classical by composer; Electronic; Collections; Musicals, Movies, TV Shows; Current Popular by title; Jazz.

Schwann-2 Record and Tape Guide. Boston: Schwann Publs., 1949- .

It supplements Schwann-1; its principal categories are: Mono and Simulated Stereo (Classical) Records; Spoken; International Pop and Folk; Jazz and Pop (older mono classics).

REF ML 113 .G77

Gray, Michael and Gibson, Gerald D. Bibliography of Discographies. New York: Bowker, 1977- . v.1- . (In progress)

An alphabetical listing of discographies of composers and performers published between 1925 and 1975 in journals or as part of a monograph.

REF
ML
111.5
.H34

Halsey, Richard Sweeney. Classical Music Recordings: For Home and Library. Chicago: American Library Association, 1970. 340 p.

Intended as a "guide for organizations and individuals concerned with collecting and organizing, playing and caring for sound recordings." — *Pref.* The main section provides a comprehensive listing of recordings by composer and title, indicating record number, an "aesthetic significance" rating, a mimimum age level, and designation of those recordings with a high percentage of favorable reviews. A second section lists works by recording company and record number, with name of performers given. There is a glossary of audio terms; a title index to composer list; and a subject, proper name, and composer index.

REF
ML
156.9
.R32

Index to Record and Tape Reviews. Ed. by Antoinette O. Maleady. Metuchen, N. J.: Scarecrow, 1972- .

This is a classical music buying guide in four sections: (1) composers; (2) music in collections; (3) anonymous works; and (4) performer index. It gives citations to reviews appearing in 39 journals and newspapers.

REF
ML
156.9
.M89

Myers, Kurtz. Index to Record Reviews: Based on material originally published in Notes, the Quarterly Journal of the Music Library Association between 1949 and 1977. Boston: G. K. Hall, 1978-1980. 5 v.

Indexes reviews of recordings in some 15-30 American and English periodicals, with indication of the reviewer's opinion of the quality of the performance.

REF
ML
156.9
.H5

Records in Review. Great Barrington, Mass.: Wyeth, 1955- . v.1- .

These are long, critical, signed reviews of serious musical recordings, compiled from High Fidelity magazine. Arranged by composers, the annuals include sections on "Recitals and miscellany" and an index of performers. The title and publisher vary.

REF
Z
2011
.R6

Roach, Helen Pauline. Spoken Records. 3d ed. Metuchen, N. J.: Scarecrow, 1970.

"Selections for inclusion have been made on the basis of excellence in execution, literary or historical merit, interest and entertainment value." — *Introd.*

Slides

The Evergreen Library collection is located in the Slide Library Room. The slides are self-indexed with some artist and subject references in the card catalog. The collection includes visual images in many subject areas, and there are extensive holdings of art reproductions.

Sources:

See General Sources above.

REF
N
4040
.A45

American Library Color Slide Company, Inc., New York. The American Library Compendium and Index of World Art: Architecture, Sculpture, Painting and the Minor Arts as compiled from the Archives of the American Library of Color Slides. New York: American Archives of World Art, [1961].

A compendium of "over 60,000 listings...derived from 30,000 works of art," covering architecture, sculpture, painting, and the minor arts arranged by period and then by country. When known, the names and dates of the artist are given, as well as the present location of individual works. It includes special sections of survey sets and basic slide libraries.

REF
N
6505
.P55

Pierson, William Harvey amd Davidson, Martha. Arts of the United States: a Pictorial Survey. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1960.

The Carnegie Project undertook to compile and document material representing the history of American art in most of its phases from the beginning to the present; and to select from this material some 4000 works to be reproduced in high-quality color slides, intended for use in schools, museums, and libraries, here and abroad. The catalog of these slides — arranged by subject and giving number, identifying information, and a small reproduction in black-and-white for each entry — is preceded by essays on each subject group written by the specialists who chose the material. An index of artists, titles, and subjects.

Art Prints and Pictures

The Evergreen Library collection is a closed collection; prints can be obtained from the Slide Curator. Reproductions of art works and other illustrations can also be located in books and periodicals.

REF
ND45
.H38

Havlice, Patricia Pate. World Painting Index. Metuchen, N. J.: Scarecrow Press, 1977.

"The purpose of this book is to provide the user with a tool for locating reproductions of paintings in books and catalogs by artists from around the world. It indexes 1167 books and catalogs published between 1940 and the early part of 1975.

"[It] is arranged in four parts: (I) a numbered bibliography; (II) a listing by title of work by artists whose names are unknown; (III) a listing by painter of works appearing in the indexed volumes; and (IV) a listing by title of paintings giving the names of the painters." — *Pref.*

REF
N
4035
.N48
1976

New York Graphic Society. Fine Art Reproductions of Old & Modern Masters; a Comprehensive Illustrated Catalog of Art through the Ages. Greenwich, Conn.: New York Graphic Society, 1976.

This is a catalog of color prints published by this company. Arranged by broad group (i.e., Old Masters, 20th-century painting, American painting, etc.), it is indexed by artist and selected subject categories for anonymous works. Each entry includes:

a small color reproduction; the name, dates, and nationality of the artist; the title with date and location of the original painting; catalog number; and size and price of the print.

REF
N
4000
.S7
1975

Special Libraries Association. Picture Division. Picture Sources: Collections of Prints and Photographs in the U. S. and Canada.... 3d ed. New York: [1975].

This directory lists 1084 collections of pictures. It also contains an alphabetical and a geographical list of these sources, and a subject index.

REF
NE
1860
.A2
U52

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization. Catalogue de Reproductions de Peintures Antérieures à 1860. Catalogue of Reproductions of Paintings Prior to 1860. Catálogo de Reproducciones de Pinturas Anteriores a 1860. Paris, 1979. 346 p.

_____ Catalogue de Reproductions de Peintures 1860 à 1973. Catalogue of Reproductions of Paintings, 1860 to 1973. Catálogo de Reproducciones de Pinturas, 1860 a 1973. Paris: UNESCO, [1974]. 343 p. il.

Choice of prints in the above catalogs is based on fidelity of color reproduction, significance of artist, and importance of the painting. The entries, arranged by artist, include a small reproduction in black-and-white; the name of the painter; dates and places of birth and death; the title of the original and its date, medium, size, and location. For the reproductions are given: the printing process, size, publisher, price and UNESCO archives number. There are an index of painters and lists of publishers and printers.

Maps

The Evergreen Library collection is located in three areas: (1) wall hanging maps are in the Periodicals Area and are separately indexed; (2) large maps are folded and filed in the Vertical Files, and are indexed by subject in the card catalog; and (3) topographic maps of Washington State are bound and located in Reference. Atlases are shelved in Reference.

REF
GA
105.3
.I5
1976

International Maps and Atlases in Print. Ed. by Kenneth L. Winch. 2d ed. New York and London: Bowker, 1976.

Arrangement is by class — i.e., the world, region, and country notation of the Universal Decimal System. Within each area, the publications are divided into maps and atlases, and each of these types is subdivided by subject. There is an index to maps and atlases for specific countries, regions, and islands.

Microforms

The Evergreen Library collection is located in two areas: (1) backfiles of periodicals and newspapers, and special collections in Periodicals; and

(2) indexes and special collections in Reference.

REF Z 1033 .M5G8 — Guide to Microforms in Print. Washington, D. C.: Microcard Eds., 1961-

"...[A]n annual, cumulative guide, in alphabetic order, to books, journals, and other materials, which are available on microfilm and other microforms from United States publishers. Theses and dissertations are not listed...not a union list...essentially a listing of microform publications offered for sale on a regular basis." — [*Prelim. note*].

PERIODICALS AREA — Microform Review. 1972- .

In addition to articles on microform projects and developments of interest to librarians and scholars, a large portion of each issue is devoted to reviews and evaluations of microform series, both current and retrospective.

Other Nonprint/Media Materials

The Evergreen Library collection contains filmstrips, 8mm film loops, games, models, and other 3-dimensional pieces which are on the shelves in the main collection and are indexed in the card catalog. See General Nonprint/Media Sources.

Media Equipment

The equipment to use with the materials is available in carrells and study areas in the Library, as well as in Media Loan (where it can be checked out of the Library), and in the Media Production Center in Media Services.

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY RESEARCH TOOLS

General Science Sources

REF
Q
121
.V3
1976

Van Nostrand's Scientific Encyclopedia. 5th ed. Princeton: Van Nostrand, 1976.

A single-volume encyclopedia for the physical and natural sciences, as well as engineering and technology, Articles are alphabetically arranged, various in length, and often cross-referenced. Bibliographic citations have been added to the more detailed entries. A good starting place for inexperienced researchers who seek a dictionary account of unfamiliar scientific terms and concepts.

REF
Q
121
.M3
1977

McGraw-Hill Encyclopedia of Science and Technology; an International Reference Work. 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1977.

An excellent, comprehensive encyclopedia embracing all fields of science and technology. The detailed articles are often signed and accompanied by bibliographic citations. Great attention is paid to accuracy. Articles are cross-referenced, and there is a voluminous index in Volume 15. The tricolor illustrations and charts are clear and effective. The text is also enhanced with black and white, and color photographs.

REF
Q
141
.A48

American Men and Women of Science: Physical and Biological Sciences. 14th ed. Jacques Cattell Pr., ed. New York: R. R. Bowker Co., 1979.

A biographical dictionary of contemporary individuals who have demonstrated "(1) achievement by reason of experience and training, of a stature in scientific work equivalent to that associated with the doctoral degree, coupled with present continued activity in such work; or (2) research activity of high quality in science as evidenced by publication in reputable scientific journals; or, for those whose work cannot be published because of governmental or industrial security, research activity of high quality in science as evidenced by the judgment of the individual's peers; or attainment of a position of substantial responsibility requiring scientific training and experience to the extent described for (1) and (2)." — *Pref*. The Who's Who in American (and Canadian) science.

REF
Q
141
.D5

Dictionary of Scientific Biography. Charles Coulton Gillispie, ed.-in-chief. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons, 1970-1980.

A monumental reference work, recently compiled, international in scope, detailing the lives and contributions of scientists from all historical periods. The articles are lengthy, signed by the scholar, with notes and citations. Although the entries are alphabetically arranged, there is also a subject index for easy usage if a researcher is unsure of contributors to the subject of interest. In the supplement, which updates the dictionary by adding new entries, is a collection of seven charming and scholarly essays tracing historical developments in scientific thought.

Selected Reference Sources

REF QD65 .C74 — A Composite Index for CRC Handbooks. 2d ed. Cleveland: CRC Press, Inc., 1977.

The 57 CRC handbooks cover basic data for all branches of the natural and physical sciences, medicine, engineering, metallurgy, and laboratory techniques. This index references the series by subject, and by chemical substance.

REF QD 251 .D49 1965 — Dictionary of Organic Compounds; the Constitution and Physical, Chemical and Other Properties of the Principal Carbon Compounds and Their Derivatives, together with Relevant Literature References. 4th ed. J. R. A. Pollock and R. Stevens, eds. New York: Oxford, 1965.

Compounds are arranged in alphabetical order following I.U.P.A.C. nomenclature. Full structural formula, molecular formula, and molecular weight are given for each compound. There is extensive cross-referencing, and clear, detailed instructions for using this source. Supplements update the work.

REF QH 310 .A392 — Biology Data Book. 2d ed. Philip R. Altman and Dorothy S. Dittmer, eds. Bethesda: Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology, 1972.

This three-volume work contains basic biological information. Volume I covers genetics, cytology, reproduction, development and growth, and also systematics, and some palaeontology. Volume II contains biological regulators, toxins, neurobiology, and effects upon the environment. Volume III covers morphological functions and fluids, with an additional section on nutrition.

REF QL 3 .G7813 — Grzimek's Animal Life Encyclopedia. Bernhard Grzimek, ed.-in-chief. New York: Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1972.

This beautifully written and illustrated comprehensive encyclopedia was a major international scholarly achievement. It contains practically all contemporary knowledge about animals in detailed survey essays; all the information is accessible to nonbiologists. Important bibliographic citations conclude the 13 indexed volumes. In concert with this encyclopedia, Grzimek has edited additional volumes on Evolution, Ecology, and Ethology.

RFF QL 703 .W222 — Mammals of the World. Ernest P. Walker, et al. 2d ed. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press, 1968 (new edition forthcoming).

Unique comprehensive basic reference to mammalian life, past and present. The first two volumes present the biological data; the third volume contains bibliographic citations. Entries are arranged by order, family, and genus. Work contains both a table of contents and detailed index.

Indexes and Abstracts

INDEX AREA Table 1

Applied Science and Technology Index. New York: Wilson, 1913- .

From 1913 to 1957, it was entitled Industrial Arts Index. With v.46, 1958, this was divided into two indexes: (1) Applied Science and Technology Index, which carried on the old volume numbering, and (2) the Business Periodicals Index.

Applied Science and Technology Index is a cumulative subject index to about 225 English-language periodicals in the fields of aeronautics and space science, automation, chemistry, construction, earth sciences, electricity and electronics, engineering, industrial and mechanical arts, materials, mathematics, metallurgy, physics, telecommunications, transportation, and related subjects.

INDEX AREA Table 1

Science Citation Index. Philadelphia: Institute for Scientific Information, 1961- .

Subtitle (varies): An international interdisciplinary index to the literature of science, medicine, agriculture, technology, and the behavioral sciences.

A computer-produced index, the chief aim of which is to provide access to related articles by indicating sources in which a known article by a given author has been cited. Nearly 2000 journals are covered. There are five sections: (1) Citation index; (2) Patent citation index; (3) Corporate index; (4) Source index; and (5) Permuterm subject index. Annual cumulations include complete introductory text for use of the index and for teaching its bibliographical uses. Special search service is available in terms of subjects, citations, names of individuals, corporations, or patents.

INDEX AREA Table 3

Biological & Agricultural Index, a Cumulative Subject Index to Periodicals in the Fields of Biology, Agriculture, and Related Sciences. New York: Wilson, 1964- .

An alphabetic subject index to approximately 190 English-language periodicals in the agricultural and biological sciences. Publications of U.S. and state government agencies and of university service and research facilities are not included. There are no author entries. The work continues Agricultural Index.

INDEX AREA Table 3

Biological Abstracts from the World's Biological Research Literature. Philadelphia: Biological Abstracts, 1926- .

An abstracting journal of theoretical and applied biology, covering more than 5000 periodicals published in 90 different countries. Titles are given in the original language (except that the Oriental and Russian titles are transliterated), with English translation. Abstracts are in English and usually are signed. Arrangement and indexing vary. Each issue contains abstracts arranged by section and subsection, with subject (BASIC), author, systematic, generic, and cross indexes. BASIC (Biological Abstracts Subjects in Context) is an indexing technique using computer methods. Each significant word is indexed and alphabetically positioned to the center of a line which includes several words preceding and following the key-

word.

Frequency varies; it is now published semimonthly, with semiannual (formerly annual) cumulative indexes.

INDEX AREA Table 3

U.S. National Agricultural Library. Bibliography of Agriculture. New York: Macmillan Information, 1942- .

A classified bibliography designed to list the current literature, domestic and foreign, received by the National Agricultural Library. Covers: plant science, soils and fertilizers, forestry, animal industry, entomology, agricultural engineering, agricultural products, agricultural economics, rural sociology, food and human nutrition, etc. Foreign-language titles in serials are translated into English with an indication of the original language of the article. Beginning with the volume for 1972, the subject indexing is greatly enriched, its vocabulary reflecting "both natural language and scientific technology." It is published monthly with cumulated subject, personal author, and organizational indexes.

INDEX AREA Table 4

Zoological Record...Records of Zoological Literature. London: Zoological Soc. of London, 1865- .

A comprehensive index to the zoological literature of the world, which attempts to cover all literature published in each calendar year; volumes usually appear about five years after the date of coverage. Particularly useful for systematic zoology. Systematic arrangement, with author, subject, and system indexes for each phylum.

INDEX AREA Table 3

Forestry Abstracts. Oxford: Farnham Royal, Commonwealth Agricultural Bureaus. 1939- .

This is an abstracting service, covering practically all aspects of forestry. Entries are arranged in sections including General publications and general techniques. Forest Mensuration and management, Plant biology, Mycology and pathology, Game and wildlife, and Other land use. Monthly author and species indexes; annual author, species and subject indexes.

INDEX AREA Table 4

Aquatic Sciences and Fisheries Abstracts. London: Information Retrieval Ltd. 1978- .

Pt. 1: Biological sciences and living resources.

Pt. 2: Ocean technology, policy and non-living resources.

Pt. 1 has 1000 abstracts, plus references, per issue. Sections include Policy, legislation and sociology; Vertebrate biology; Mammalia; Aquatic biology; Marketing and economics of aquatic products. Access is through monthly and annual subject indexes (including taxonomic and geographic) and author indexes.

Pt. 2 has at least 10,000 abstracts per issue. Coverage includes oceanography, limnology, geochemistry, underwater optics and acoustics, geology and geophysics, marine technology and engineering, resources (including oil, minerals, desalination and energy, pollution, policy and sea law, documentation). Monthly and annual subject indexes (including taxonomic and geographic) and author indexes are produced.

INDEX AREA Table 5

Environment Index; a Guide to the Key Environmental Literature of the Year. New York: Environment Information Center, 1972- .

It cumulates the subject, industry, author, and accession indexes from Environment Abstracts, but the subject index can be used independently of that publication. Includes an annual listing of environmental books and films; an overview of the year's events, legislation, and conferences; a directory of pollution control officials; and a list of environmental control patents.

INDEX AREA Table 5

The Energy Index.... New York: Environment Information Center, 1973- .

A select guide to energy information since 1970. The annual volumes include references to U.S. legislation, conferences, books, films and statistics on subjects varying from air pollution to weather modification and geophysical change. Indexing is through keyword listing of subject terms and subject and author indexes.

INDEX AREA Table 5

Pollution Abstracts. La Jolla, CA: Pollution Abstracts, Inc., 1970- .

Provides international coverage of technical literature on the environment. Covers air and water pollution, solid wastes, noise, pesticides, radiation, and general environmental quality. Includes books, technical journals, conference proceedings, papers, government reports, and limited-circulation documents. A permuted subject index and an author index, and an annual cumulative index are available.

INDEX AREA Table 2

Geo Abstracts. A: Landforms and the Quartenary. Norwich: Geo Abstracts, 1972- .

Abstracts and classified arrangement. 25 divisions; includes

Geo Abstracts. B: Climatology and Hydrology. Norwich: Geo Abstracts, 1974- .

It was previously called Geo Abstracts. B: Biogeography and Climatology (1972-73).

The abstracts are arranged in sections such as climatology and meteorology (8 sections, including radiation and energy budget; air quality and urban elements); and hydrology (including precipitation assessment). There are annual, regional, and author indexes.

Geo Abstracts. E: Sedimentology. Norwich: Geo Abstracts, 1972- .

Abstracts are ordered in a classified arrangement. The divisions include sedimentary mechanics; lake; natural and artificial; continental margins; ancient elastic sediments. Annual regional and author indexes are available.

Geo Abstracts. G: Remote Sensing and Cartography. Norwich: Geo Abstracts, 1974- .

Previously part of Geo Abstracts. D: Social Geography and Cartography, 1966-73.

Abstracts are available on remote sensing, cartography and photo-

grammetry. 4 of the 14 sections concern cartography, maps and atlases, map projections and computerized cartography. Annual regional and author indexes are produced.

INDEX AREA Table 4

Chemical Abstracts. Columbus, Ohio: American Chemical Society, 1907- .

Now the most comprehensive of the abstract journals, with an international reputation for comprehensive coverage of the literature. Over 14,000 serials and conferences are included. Abstracts are prepared from publications in more than 50 languages. Initially issued biweekly, publication is now weekly. Indexes in current issues include keyword index, author index, numerical patent index, patent concordance. In addition, subject indexing is done in a thorough manner for each volume. Beginning with v.76 (1972), the subject index was divided into two separate parts: the chemical substance index and the general substance index.

CAROUSEL

Engineering Index. New York: Engineering Magazine, 1907-19; Amer. Soc. of Mechanical Engineers, 1920-34; Engineering Index, Inc., 1934- .

International in scope, it now indexes and annotates selectively, on the basis of engineering significance, the literature appearing in over 1400 regular professional and trade journals, and in the publications of engineering societies, scientific and technical associations, universities, laboratories and research institutions, government departments and agencies, and industrial organizations. Papers of conferences, symposia, separate and nonserial publications of various kinds, and selected books are also covered. Since 1928, subject and author indexing has been provided.

INDEX AREA Table 3

Index Medicus. Washington, D.C.: Nat. Lib. of Medicine, 1960- .

Index Medicus is a comprehensive index to the world's medical literature, now compiled by mechanized means and representing a partial printout of the MEDLARS (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieval System) computer-based file. About 2300 periodicals are indexed, either completely or selectively. In addition to journals in the medical and health sciences, there are representative journals in the fields of biometry, botany, chemistry, entomology, physics, psychology, sociology, veterinary medicine, and zoology.

Each issue is now in three sections: (1) subjects, (2) names, and (3) bibliography of medical reviews. Issues are published monthly and cumulated annually into Cumulated Index Medicus.

INDEX AREA Table 1

Scientific and Technical Aerospace Reports; a Semimonthly Abstract Journal with Indexes. Washington, D.C.: U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, 1963- .

"STAR is a comprehensive abstracting and indexing journal covering world-wide report literature on the science and technology of space and aeronautics. Publications abstracted...include scientific and technical reports issued by NASA and its contractors, other U.S. Government agencies, corporations, universities, and research

organizations throughout the world. Pertinent thesis translations, NASA-owned patents and patent applications, and other separates are also abstracted. Citations and abstracts...are grouped in 34 subject categories, although accession numbers run in unbroken sequence through the STAR issues, without regard to category assignment." — *Introd.* Indexes by subject, personal author, corporate source, contract number, and report/accession number. Availability, whether hard copy or microfiche, and source are also given.

INDEX AREA Table 6

Government Reports. Announcements and Index. Washington, D.C.: National Technical Information Service. U.S. Department of Commerce.

Index to "government-sponsored research, development and engineering reports, and other analyses prepared by national, state, and local government agencies, their contractors or grantees, or by Special Technology Groups." — *Pref.* NTIS was established as a clearinghouse for scientific, technical and engineering information by Title 15, U.S. Code 1151-7. It is sustained by the sale of these reports.

INDEX AREA Table 2

INIS Atomindex. International Atomic Energy Agency. Vienna: IAEA.

The International Nuclear Information System of IAEA produces a database of publications related to peaceful uses of nuclear science. Many countries and agencies contribute to this cooperative information service.

Library Research Course

The Evergreen State College

IN PREPARATION FOR CLASS

Following are readings which can provide background information for the course instructor(s). (A basic understanding of the fundamentals of library and information studies is assumed.) These resources, however, should not be viewed as prescriptive; the best course will be a function of the librarian's professional interests and of the students' needs and interests. The curriculum will therefore differ from one institution to another and even change from quarter to quarter in response to these factors. In addition, audiovisual aids and guest speakers can effectively complement the course content.

January 5

For an introduction to the philosophy of the course, read: Frick, Elizabeth. "Information Structure and Bibliographic Instruction." The Journal of Academic Librarianship 1 (September 1975): 12-14.

A basic disucssion of information and libraries can be obtained from: Gates, Jean Key. Guide to the Use of Books and Libraries. 4th ed. New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, 1979, pp. 3-21, 26-32.

January 12

To prepare for the discussion on the reading assignment, read: MacGregor, John and McInnis, Raymond G. "Integrating Classroom Instruction and Library Research." Journal of Higher Education 48 (January/February 1977): 17-28; or McInnis, Raymond G. "Helping Students Develop Research Strategies: An Integrative Concept." Paper presented at the Third Southeastern Conference on Approaches to Bibliographic Instruction, College of Charleston, Charleston, South Carolina, March 6-8, 1980. (Unpublished manuscript.)

January 14

Gates, pp. 22-25, pp. 51-62.

January 19

Gates, pp. 35-50, pp. 65-86, pp. 101-128.

January 26

Gates, pp. 87-100.

To prepare class for reading assignment for January 28, review: Davis, Charles H. and Rush, James E. Guide to Information Science. Westport, Connecticut: Greenwood Press, 1979, pp. 61-82.

January 28

A thoughtful response to Lancaster's scenario can be found in: Davis, Charles H. "Mediating the Media." Urbana, Illinois: Graduate School of Library Science, University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign, Summer 1980. (Unpublished manuscript.) Another discussion of Lancaster's scenario can be obtained in: Lancaster, F. W. and Smith, L. C. "On-line Systems in the Communication Process: Projections." Journal of the American Society for Information Science. 31 (May 1980): 193-200. Additional documentation for Lancaster's argument can be obtained from: Lewis, Dennis A. "Today's Challenge - Tomorrow's Choice: Change or Be Changed or The Doomsday Scenario Mk 2." Journal of Information Science 2 (September 1980): 59-74.

For a discussion of a contemporary "electronic" library, consult: Dowlin, Kenneth E. "The Electronic Eclectic Library." Library Journal 105 (November 1, 1980): 2265-2270. To further awareness of the impact of online information systems in common peoples' lives, read: Kleiner, Art. "Information Detective Stories: Computer Based Data Bases and Their Users." The Co Evolution Quarterly 28 (Winter 1980): 122-125. An extensive discussion of the future information environment can be found in: "The Media Decade." Next 2 (February 1981): 27-62.

February 2

For a discussion of exercise implementation, read: Finkel, Don L. and Monk, G. Stephen. "The Design of Intellectual Experience." Journal of Experiential Education, Fall 1979, pp. 31-38.

For the discussion of search tactics, review: Bates, Marcia J. "Idea Tactics." Journal of the American Society for Information Science 30 (September 1979): 280-289; and Bates, Marcia J. "Information Search Tactics." Journal of the American Society for Information Science 30 (July 1979): 205-214.

February 11

Gates, pp. 141-148.

February 25

To provide students with a context for appreciating I. F. Stone's work, review: Halberstam, David. The Powers That Be. New York: Dell Publishing, 1979.